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COMMENT OF THE DAY

One By One

WHEN Pravda denounced the forthcoming Bermuda conference as "the continuation of an old discredited policy—the line of settling states against one another on the basis of ideology and social and political systems," it provided a clue to the meaning of many of the Kremlin's subsequent acts. The Russian objection to consultation among the three Western powers made it clear that Moscow plans to insist on dealing with Western nations as individuals—preferably one by one. This course is already being pursued in respect to Germany, Austria, Turkey and Yugoslavia, to whom the Russians have made concessions or overtures separately. In the case of Austria, Moscow drove its point home by refusing to participate in four-power conversations on an Austrian treaty and then unilaterally easing its control of the Russian occupation zone.

THE advantages of this policy, for the Soviets, are numerous. By proposing to renew diplomatic relations with Tito, for example, the Kremlin appears to make a simple friendly gesture, whereas a full-dress conference on Balkan problems would place Russia in the position of being forced to answer embarrassing questions from Tito and his Western supporters. Moreover, these advances by the Russians really commit them to nothing: an ambassador can easily be recalled from Belgrade, the concessions granted the East Germans and the Austrians can be withdrawn, a treaty of "friendship" with Turkey can be denounced. The Soviet Union does not have to provide any guarantees of continued performance; the recipients of Russian bounty are not given the support from a united Western bloc which they would receive if the Russian moves had been produced by a general conference under the sponsorship of the major powers.

IT is worth noting that at no point has the Russian power position in the heart of Europe been diminished by any of the Kremlin's manoeuvres. They have only tended to make the exercise of power less onerous. Malenkov and his group still control the massive Red Army and the parties which rule the Soviet intelligentsia, including East Germany. In the face of this situation the only assurance that Russia's friendly moves will be of lasting benefit lies in a continuance of the unity of the free nations and of their strength. Otherwise, the Russian who cajoles them one by one today could crush them in the same way tomorrow under the huge weight of his centralised empire.

KOREA TRUCE: ENCOURAGING MOSCOW REPORTS

Chinese Communists May "Set A Price" PEKING RADIO WANTS A 'SATISFACTORY' ANSWER

London, June 25. Diplomatic reports from Moscow strongly suggested today that Russia is confident that Communist China will agree to a truce in Korea despite the threats and actions of South Korea's President, Mr Syngman Rhee.

Reports reaching here said that there seems to be a firm assumption in the Kremlin that an armistice agreement will be reached even though there may be some delay.

The betting was, however, that the Chinese will set a "price" for Mr Rhee's release of prisoners of war and that the price will be a signed guarantee against any hasty actions by Mr Rhee in the future.

With the comparatively mild response from Peking to Mr Rhee's latest moves, the attitude in the Kremlin is seen as a strong indication that the Communists do not at present intend to break off the armistice arrangements.

Government quarters interpret this attitude as intended to keep up the new policy of "goodwill and friendliness" in preparation for a four-power meeting with the West.

Officials here noted the absence of any strong formal move by Moscow against what has been happening in South Korea since Mr Rhee released the anti-Communist POWs. Monitors of Soviet broadcasts noted the absence of the usual violent remarks against the West and the "imperialist" powers in particular, which marked the previous Soviet policy and tactics.

Peking Radio quoted the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces as saying that Mr Rhee's attempts to sabotage the armistice will end in failure. All this is, however, not held to suggest that the Communists will acquiesce in the release of the disputed war prisoners, but it might reflect readiness "to face facts". What this price is, has so far, not emerged from the Communist side, but it is believed that the Reds may want new safeguards against future unilateral action by Mr Rhee and the South Korean forces.

The Communists seem tacitly to give credit to the UN effort to bring Mr Rhee into line with their determination to conclude the armistice, which may go a long way to discard earlier Red charges of American connivance with the South Koreans. The latest strong representations to Mr Rhee from President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and UN Assembly President Lester Pearson were said to have begun to undermine the Communist thesis that the Korean war is an "American" war.

RECAPTURE OF P.O.W.s
Tokyo, June 25. Peking Radio said today that a Korean armistice "is likely to be signed". If the United Nations "gives a satisfactory answer" to Red demands for the recapture of 27,000 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners released by Syngman Rhee.

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Bermuda Talks Churchill Has A Proposal To Make

London, June 25. Sir Winston Churchill will urge President Eisenhower at the Big Three conference in Bermuda next month to try to get Congressional agreement on Anglo-American co-operation in atomic development, political quarters here said tonight.

The Prime Minister announced tonight that he is taking Lord Churchill, his chief atomic research adviser, to the Bermuda conference. Lord Alexander, the Defence Minister, will also accompany him.

By act of Congress, the United States administration is forbidden to pass its atomic research information to other nations.

This will be Sir Winston Churchill's second attempt to get the President to take the initiative in obtaining an amendment to the act.

He raised it with President Eisenhower in New York earlier this year.

NEW FACTOR
At the Bermuda conference, opening on July 8, a new factor will strengthen the Prime Minister's case for a continuing exchange of research information between the two countries.

This is the rapid progress made by British scientists in atomic research since the explosion of the first bomb in Monte Bello last October. It was announced yesterday that a new series of tests of atomic weapons was to take place in Australia.

Sir Winston Churchill is expected to tell the President that British knowledge and development have now reached the stage when it would be folly not to combine the two countries' efforts in maintaining the strong lead over Russia in the atomic field.

Mr Duncan Sandys, the Minister of Supply, told the House of Commons yesterday that if America asked permission to send observers to the forthcoming tests in Australia, Britain "would be happy to discuss with the United States Government arrangements for reciprocal facilities".

ADVISES
Sir Winston Churchill's Foreign Office advisers at the conference are the permanent Under-Secretary, Sir William Strang, the British Ambassador in Washington, Sir Roger Makins, the present head of the Far Eastern Department, who is Minister-designate in Washington, Mr R. H. Scott, and the head of the British Information Service in New York, Mr Paul Gore Booth.

Lady Churchill will accompany her husband to Bermuda. The Prime Minister's personal staff will consist of his son-in-law, Sir Winston Churchill as a personal adviser since 1940.

A Fellow of the Royal Society, the leading British scientific body, he held the office of Paymaster-General with a general supervisory role over scientific and atomic research in the war-time Churchill administration from 1942-45. He was re-appointed to the same office in the Conservative Government of 1951.—Reuters.

Coronation Poem Contest Result

Mrs Eileen Wilson of 2, University Drive, Hongkong, with her entry entitled "2nd June, 1953," wins the first prize of \$100 and the right to hold for one year the China Mail challenge cup, in the Coronation poetry competition organised by the Literary Group of the Sino-British Club.

The competition attracted 99 entries.

Second prize of \$50 has been awarded to F. J. Tingay of 10, Leighton Hill, Flat 1, for his poem entitled "Elizabeth of England," and third prize of \$25 goes to B. L. Barber, 51 Parry's Lane, Stoke Bishop, Bristol (now residing at Sek Kong) for a poem entitled "Anthem."

The first prize and challenge cup were donated by the South China Morning Post, Ltd., and the remaining two prizes by the Sino-British Club.

The panel of judges comprised Mr B. C. Birch (Dean of Arts Faculty, Hongkong University), Mr B. C. Jones, Miss Margaret Yu and Mrs T. H. Vlack (members of the Hongkong University English Department), Father T. F. Ryan, S.J., and Mr C. W. Watson (English Master of King George V School).

The poem which won the first prize and challenge cup is published on the back page.

Six German Strike Leaders Executed

Bonn, June 25. An East German refugee said today he had seen Soviet soldiers and East German police execute six strike leaders in the Bitterfeld, Saxony-Anhalt, after last week's anti-Communist riots.

The refugee, whose name was given as Schoettke, was speaking over the North-West German radio.

He said he had been leader of the strike committee at the Agfa film factory at Witten near Bitterfeld. The Agfa strikers had marched to Bitterfeld on Wednesday, June 17, where they joined about 13,000 to 15,000 demonstrating workers.

They turned over police batons and broke through police cordons to free numerous political prisoners from a camp near Bitterfeld.

Schoettke said the day after he saw six members of the Bitterfeld Strike Committee being executed on the market square in front of their Town Hall. He did not give their names.

OFFICIAL CASUALTIES

The East German Cabinet today announced that 25 people were killed and 378 injured during the riots in East Berlin and East Germany last week, the East German news agency, ADN, said.

ADN said the casualty figures were given to the Cabinet by State Security Minister Wilhelm Zaisser.

The announcement said: "The Minister gave a survey over the casualties caused by the provocation and riots of Fascist agents and the men behind them."

"Four policemen were murdered. Two civilians, who were not demonstrating, were killed. Nineteen demonstrators were killed (total 25)."

"Injured were 191 policemen, 61 civilians, who were not demonstrators, and 128 demonstrators (total 378)."

One of the four dead policemen was a member of the State Security Service, the others of the People's Police.

SPECIAL LEAVE

ADN said the Cabinet expressed its gratitude to the police for its "courageous behaviour" and granted special leave to all policemen engaged in fighting the "provocations."

The Cabinet said it would "pursue its work towards peaceful reconstruction and a better life for the people now that the criminal plot against the East German Democratic Republic has collapsed."

A 20-foot wooden cross was raised in West Berlin today in honour of the dead of last week's East German anti-Communist uprising.

A group of East German refugees carried it through the streets.

Then they erected it about 60 feet away from the Soviet war memorial, a fenced-in Russian tank in the American sector.—Reuters.

BAN LIFTED

Bonn, June 24. The East Berlin Burgomaster today lifted the ban imposed on meetings in East Berlin as a result of the recent riots.

The Government authorities, however, must be given ad-

MP Angers Commons "IRRESPONSIBLE ASSERTION" BY LEFT-WINGER

London, June 25. A Conservative spokesman on behalf of Sir Winston Churchill today turned sharply against a House of Commons suggestion that the United States Embassy be closed and American troops turned out of Britain because of the "cold blooded murder" of the atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"The Prime Minister does not for one moment accept the mischievous and irresponsible assertion" that there is a widespread revulsion against the United States in Britain, Mr Harry Crookshank, leader of the House, said.

The House cheered his retort to Mr Stephen Davies, a left-wing labour man. Mr Davies's own party leader, Mr Clement Attlee, the former Prime Minister, also turned against him saying Labour dissociated itself from his views.

Mr Davies urged the Government to close the United States Embassy and Consulates within four weeks and "get the United States armed forces withdrawn forthwith from British soil."

He urged this, he said, in view of the "widespread revulsion of feeling in this country against the United States Government."

Mr Davies asserted that millions of British people had been horrified at the "cold blooded murder" of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (who were convicted of passing atomic secrets to Russia in the last war).

His remarks were greeted with loud protests from other Labour members and Conservatives.

Mr Godfrey Nicholson, a Conservative, and other members criticised the Speaker, Mr W. S. Morrison, for not protecting the House against "malicious and damaging propaganda."—Reuters.

Storm Threat To Luzon

Manila, June 25. Two tropical storms were moving toward the eastern coast of Luzon tonight from the Pacific Ocean. One storm, bearing maximum winds of 48 miles per hour, was expected to hit the eastern coast of Central Luzon tomorrow morning and be out into the China Sea by the afternoon. The other storm, also with winds of 45 miles an hour, was located some 110 miles east of Northern Luzon early this afternoon. It was moving west-north-west at seven miles per hour.—United Press.

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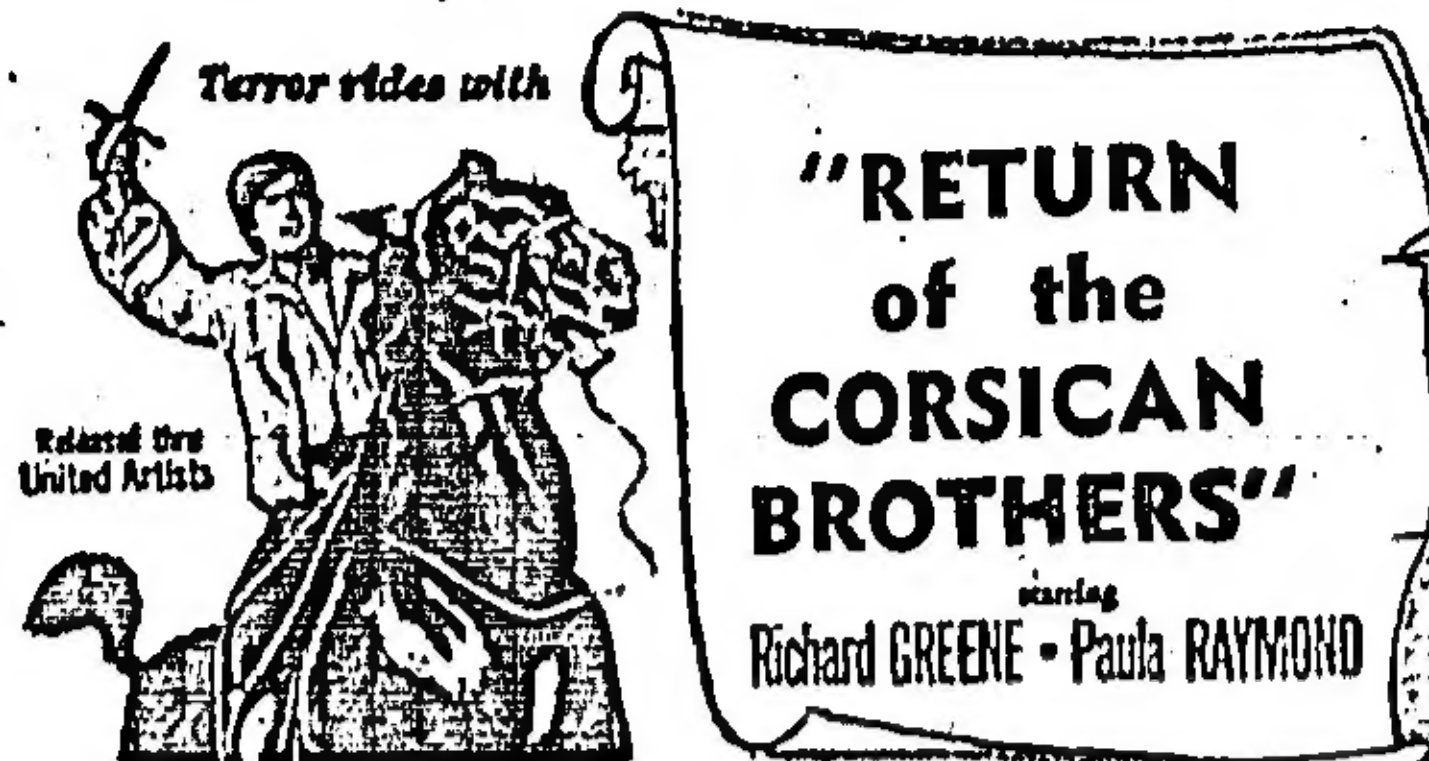
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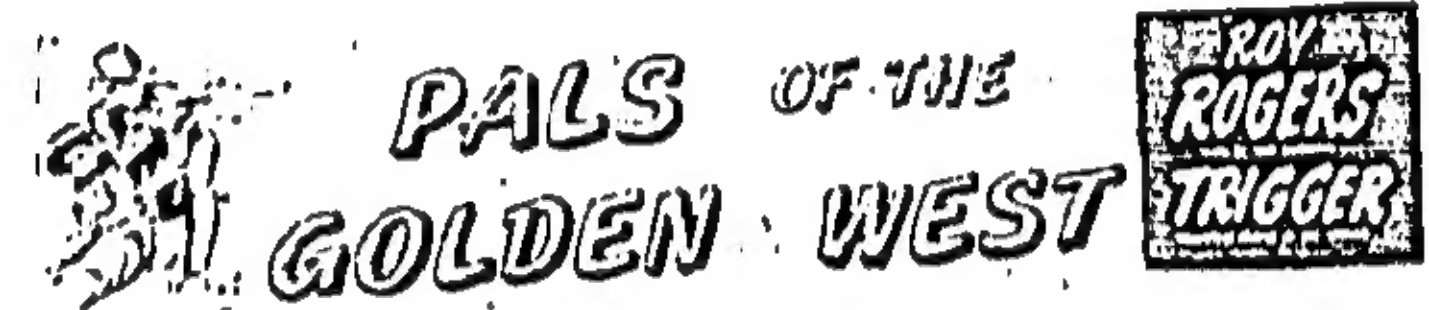
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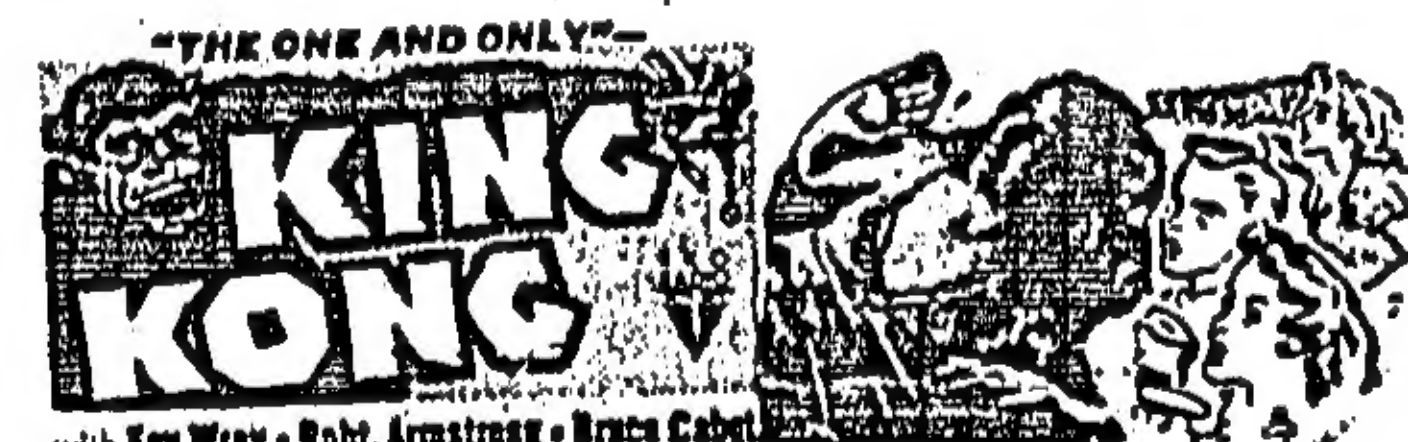
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LOVE NEST

British Policy On Korea

Armistice Still The Objective

London, June 25. The British Government today welcomed the "timely initiative" of Mr Lester B. Pearson, President of the United Nations General Assembly, in telling President Syngman Rhee of the shock his release of North Korean prisoners had caused.

Mr Harry Crookshank, leader of the House of Commons, said: "The House will have seen in the press the contents of a letter which the President of the General Assembly, Mr Lester Pearson, has addressed to President Syngman Rhee."

We welcome his timely initiative and agree with the views expressed in it."

Mr Crookshank had been asked for further information about the Korean truce talks.

Mr Crookshank told a Committee that no British or Commonwealth forces, as far as he knew, had been involved in the escapes of prisoners of war.

Mr Arthur Henderson, Labour, referred to a statement today by General Mark Clark, Supreme Commander of the United Nations forces, that the ultimate objective of the United Nations still remained an honourable armistice and the peaceful unification of Korea.

He asked if, in spite of the difficulties which had arisen in Korea that still remained the British Government's policy.

Mr Crookshank said he had not got General Clark's statement with him.

But if the gist of it was that the objective was still an honourable armistice and a peaceful unification of Korea, the answer was "emphatically in the affirmative"—Reuter.

OFFER TO BUY THE PAVILION

A man who said he represented a New York property syndicate telephoned the authorities of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, recently, and offered to buy the seaside home of the Prince Regent for £400,000.

He gave his name as Elwell Jonson, and said that he had seen the building advertised for sale in a magazine. The "magazine" was the Brighton students' Rag Day Programme.

The advertisement was inserted as a joke and read: "For Sale. This fine establishment in own grounds. All mod. con. Stables, corn barn, secret tunnel to Y.M.C.A. Ideal for amusement, park, casino, tea gardens, etc."

Mr Jonson complained, that he had flown from Paris to make his offer. He demanded an explanation and was referred to the Town Clerk's Office, where he was told the truth. Later, Mr Jonson: "If you English think that this is a joke, then I don't see it."

Now the authorities are wondering if Mr Jonson and his offer were not also a hoax.

PILGRIMAGE BY AIR

Veterans of Salerno and Anzio and relatives of many of their comrades who died in battle there will fly to Italy to take part in beachhead services on September 9. The services will commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Allied landings.

Because many of the pilgrims will be elderly, the party, numbering about 100, will travel in pressurized Viscount aircraft. Italian nurses and couriers will accompany them on their 600-mile week's tour, which will take in not only Salerno and Anzio but other notable battle grounds including Cassino.

After visits to British war graves and cemeteries, the pilgrims will be taken on a sight-seeing tour which will include a visit to Naples.

Sweden Preparing Giant Underground System Of Shelters For Aircraft

Stockholm, June 24.

Sweden is building 500 giant shelters, under her granite cliffs and mountains, where her warships and aircraft will be stored and serviced safe from atomic attacks in any future war.

The shelters, costing about 450,000,000 crowns (about 90,000,000 dollars—over £32,000,000 sterling)—altogether, will also accommodate Sweden's defence staffs, chief radar stations and other essential military and civilian services.

Over 200,000,000 crowns worth of these shelters have already been built.

After the first atom bomb fell on Japan, Sweden's military leaders made a secret inventory of all the country's cliffs and mountains strong enough, and high enough to serve as "roofs" against atomic attack. They wanted something bigger and better than the underground U-boat pens built by the Germans in France.

The Swedes found that they could make not only bigger and better, but also cheaper, underground shelters.

A number of the cliffs and mountains listed in the inventory were honey-combed by large caves and grottoes.

Nature had already done some of the excavation work. In many cases, man had only to enlarge, elaborate and improve.

TOTAL COST

Because of this, the experts estimated, the total cost of this "Operation Fortresses" could be kept down to 450,000,000 crowns. Of that total, about 155,000,000 crowns are being spent on "stores and workshops", 88,000,000 crowns on "hangars and ships tunnels", 88,000,000 crowns on "battle positions", 84,000,000 crowns on "fuel stores", 45,000,000 crowns on "enemy aircraft detection units", 22,000,000 crowns on "staff premises" and 2,500,000 crowns on "shelters for diverse purposes."

"Stores and workshops" include underground dockyards fully fitted for carrying out all kinds of maintenance and repair work on submarines and destroyers.

One of these subterranean dockyards shown to the press was built in a shelter 32 metres (about 104 feet) high and 19 metres (about 62 feet) wide. Its length, and thus the number of vessels berthed, stem to stern which it could accommodate, was not disclosed. Ships enter and leave this dock through a tunnel opening into the Baltic.

A workshop was shown with a floor area of 10,000 square metres (22,724 square yards). This will service and repair jet aircraft of the Swedish Air Force.

UNDERGROUND RADAR

Above ground, are runways for aircraft landing for attention or taking off for operations. The aircraft are towed by jeeps through long tunnels to the workshop.

Alongside the workshop, are hangars where aircraft can be stored, safe from atomic and other forms of attack.

The "battle positions" include underground coastal artillery units complete with radar and other devices, placed at strategic points along the route which a sea-borne invasion force would take if it came from the east.

These coastal artillery units are, in the view of local military experts, very efficient.

Sweden's coast is a girl by hundreds of thousands of small islands, the belt of Skerries between Stockholm and the open Baltic, for example, is some 30 miles wide.

CAN BE SEALED

The navigable routes leading through these archipelagos into the mainland pass between a number of bottle necks, some so narrow that two ships cannot sail through them at the same time. Underground coastal artillery units' guns can seal these bottle necks while their location and aiming apparatus, as well as their crews, remain safe from counter-attack under their granite roof.

The underground "fuel stores" will in some cases be fitted with their own railway sidings linked by tunnels to the main lines above ground. These subterranean sidings will enable fuel for aircraft tanks and warships to be unloaded out of the way of enemy bombers.

Similarly, the aircraft detection units will be able to carry out much of their work under shelter.

Some of the "staff premises" are small underground towns. One unit shown had over 1,000 rooms arranged in a number of stories. There were kitchens, bathrooms, store room, sick bays, air purification plants, power stations and all other facilities for enabling staff to live underground for long periods.

Finally, the shelters for "diverse purposes" include underground accommodation for key civilian personnel entrusted with the evacuation of civilian population from bombed residential areas and other essential tasks.

The Swedes are confident that their underground shelters will withstand atomic bomb raids. The shelters lie 60 metres (about 195 feet) and more deep under granite cliffs and their entrances are curved, zigzagged and adapted in other ways for resisting atomic blast and radiation.

Experts are, however, not sure that the shelters would stand up to attack by hydrogen bombs.—Reuter.

"Empress Of Australia" Lives Again

Magnificent oak panelling and pillars, taken from a cabin in the former luxury liner and last war troopship "Empress of Australia," which was recently broken up at Inverkeithing, will adorn the new extension to Rosyth's Ex-Service men's Club.

The Empress is just one of the many ships which have been "reborn" to play an important part in the growth of the club.

Furnishings from famous vessels are a feature of almost every room. Most of their panelling comes from fighting ships such as HMS Nelson, Rodney, Implacable and Argus, some, too, from the notorious German craft the Robert Ley and several well-known British liners and armed merchantmen of bygone days.

Before the First World War the club was a church. Later it was a school, and in the last war it was a billet for troops of a nearby neck-neck site.

In 1947, it was acquired by Rosyth ex-Service men for use as a club. When the premises were about to be enlarged for the first time the question of adequate furnishings presented a problem. It was finally solved by approaching the Inverkeithing shipbreaking firm, which, taking a keen interest in the club's activities, offered to help members as much as possible. When ships arrived to be broken up, members were given an early opportunity of acquiring the things they needed. So many people wanted to know the history of each piece of furniture that members have attached small plaques stating to which ships they originally belonged.

Evacuation Of Li Mi Guerillas

Rangoon, June 25.

The evacuation of General Li Mi's Chinese Nationalist guerrillas from Burma is expected to begin within a fortnight, authoritative sources said today.

Colonel Aung Gyi, leader of the Burmese delegation to the four-nation Military Commission which drew up a plan for the evacuation, is expected back in Rangoon in a few days to discuss the operation with his commander.

Some of the Nationalist commanders already have reached Bangkok where they have been briefed.

The Burma Government estimates that about 12,000 Nationalists are in Burma.—Reuter.

GENERAL DEMPSEY KEEPS VOW

On the eve of D-Day, in June 1944, General Sir Miles Dempsey made a solemn vow.

As Commander of the Second Army, he attended the famous "knights' vigil"—a pre-battle service for his headquarters staff, held at Christ Church, Portsmouth, above Portsmouth.

As the service went its course he determined to make a yearly pilgrimage to the church where the cause of the free world was dedicated to God.

General Dempsey has again fulfilled this pledge this month, and in doing so marked the fifth anniversary of the unveiling and dedication of the D-Day windows in the west end of the church.

The General, a lean athletic figure, stood beneath the glowing windows, and facing the altar, repeated the solemn call to service first made nine years ago. He added:

"To Second Army there was given a glorious part in a great task, to relieve the oppressed, to restore freedom to Europe and to bring peace to the world. But men are still oppressed by war, nor are they free from fear, for suspicions still divide the nations."

Bermuda Talks Coverage

Several tons of telegraph equipment and more than 30 skilled operators are standing by in London to be taken at short notice by air to Bermuda. There they will help handle the messages of Government delegations and newspapermen attending the Three-Power Conference.

One party of five engineers has already flown from Britain to make advance arrangements for installing the equipment. The main party will be carried by two Stratocruiser aircraft. The first, carrying four and a half tons of equipment and nine operators, will leave London a fortnight before the conference begins. The second will go a week later. The services they are to provide will make possible a round-the-clock radio-picture service to London and New York.



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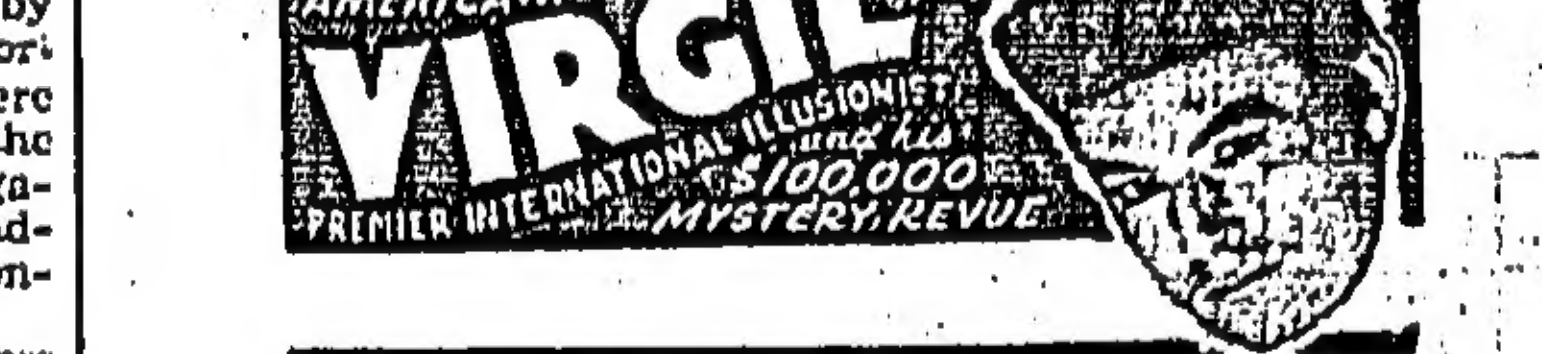
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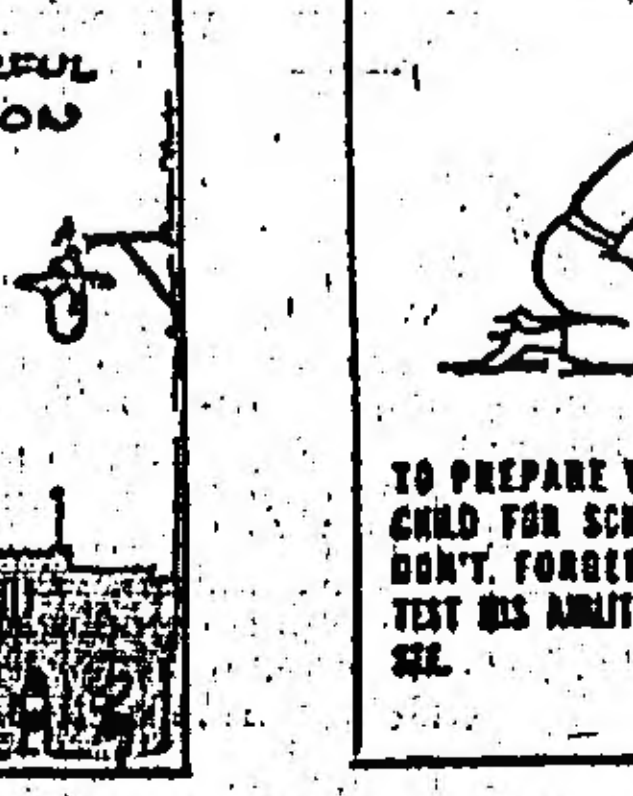
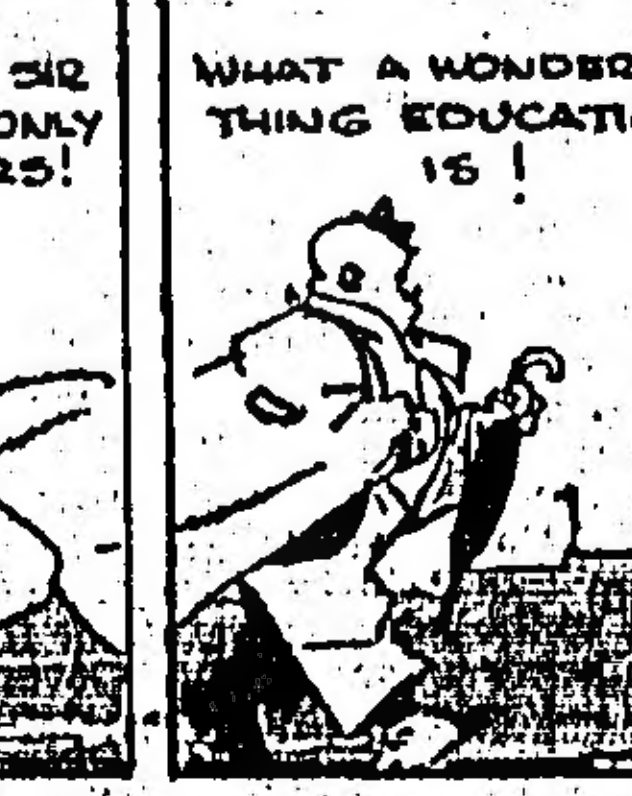
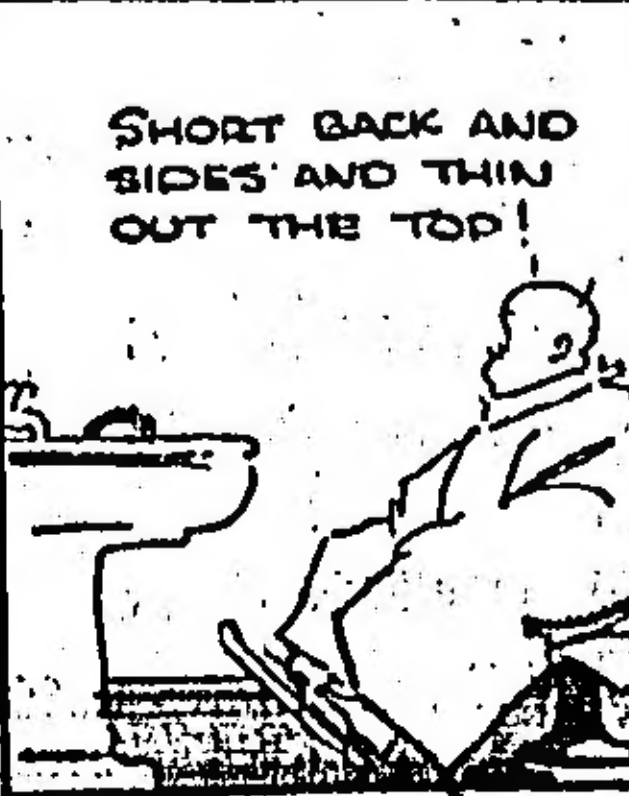
27. S. FANNY BY GASLIGHT

28. S. — do —

29. M. The 'Trio' of Venice

30. T. Soldiers Three

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Story Of Siberian Prison

Escaped Prisoner's Revelations

Munich, June 25.
A 26-year-old Pole who escaped from a Siberian prison camp said here today that among his 35,000 fellow inmates were Soviet General Kallinin, Colonel Stukaturoff, the former Soviet Military Attaché in Warsaw, and ballerina Svetlana Kostjukovskaya.

The Pole, Henryk Zaborski, arrived here today to make a series of broadcasts for Radio Free Europe, an American radio station in Munich.

Zaborski said he was nearly four years in Soviet prisons after being charged with belonging to an anti-Communist underground movement. He said he was arrested in 1946 when he tried to cross from the Russian annexed part of Poland into the other part of the country. After being kept several months in a secret police prison at Brest Litovsk he was sentenced to three years in a camp for political prisoners at Polna, 250 miles east of Moscow.

Colonel Stukaturoff as well as being the former Soviet Military Attaché in Warsaw was a member of the commission which investigated the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz.

CHIESS CHAMPION
Another prisoner, Zaborski said, was Konstantin Zaskinoff, a professor and chess champion of Georgia.

After serving his sentence at Polna, Zaborski said he was transferred to a forced labour camp near the River Tassiey in Central Siberia.

He said he escaped from the camp in late 1951 but would not give any details of the escape for fear of harming those who helped him.

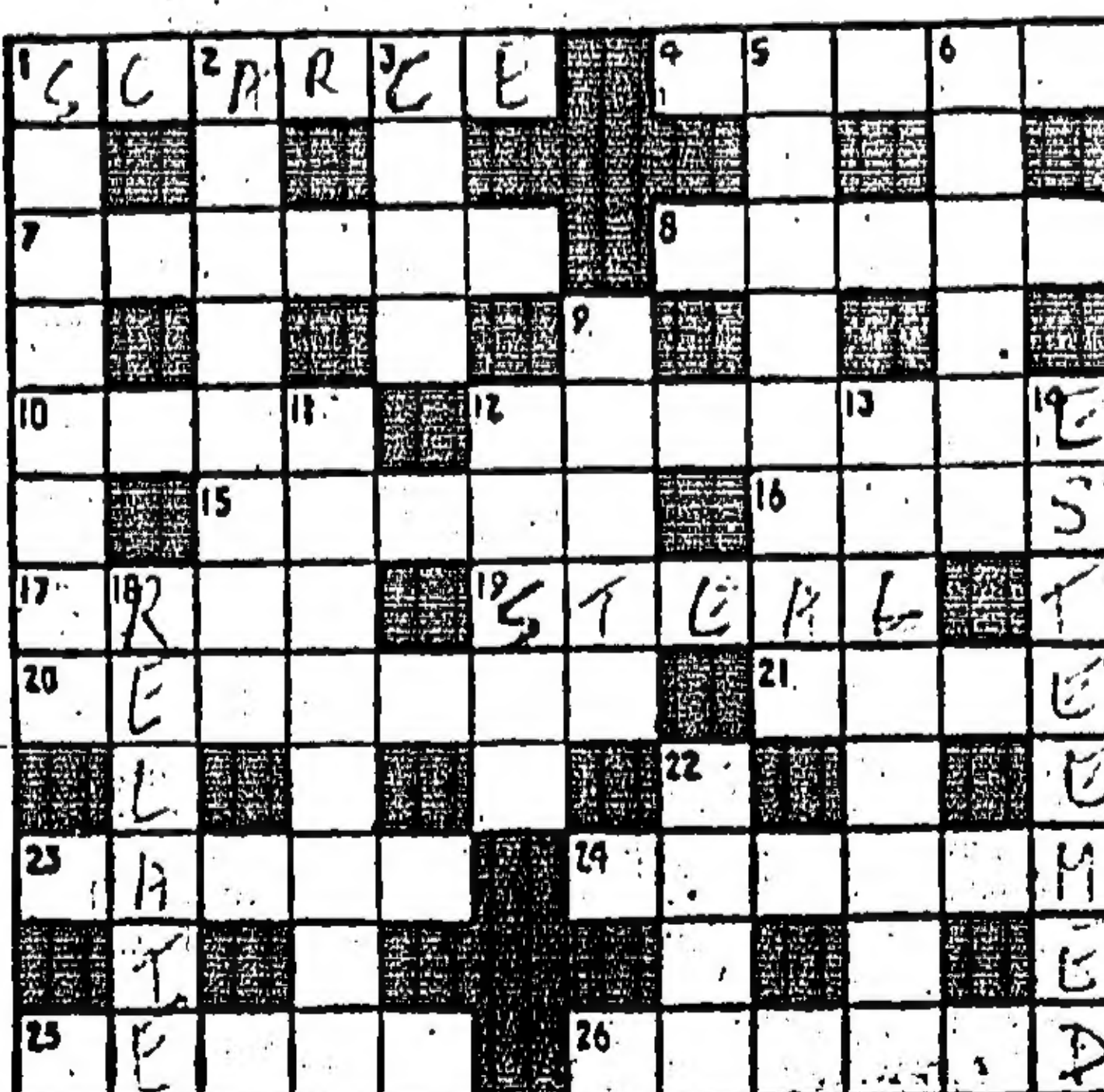
He managed to cross the Russian border but was imprisoned for a year before an appeal to the Persian Government brought his release, he said.—Reuter.

RECOGNISING THE FACTS

Cairo, June 25.
Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, said in reply to questions today that India would not withdraw recognition from Israel as that "would not solve the Arab-Israeli problem".

India, Mr. Nehru said, was following a uniform policy of China, Israel or elsewhere. "Nothing would please me more than to see a solution of the Arab refugees problem which is an explosive factor preventing any normality in the Middle East," he added.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 In short supply (6).
4 Firework (5).
7 Excessively (6).
8 Dance (5).
10 Expression (4).
12 Forgiveness (7).
15 Army rank (5).
17 Important periods (4).
19 Take without right (5).
20 Artificial teeth (7).
21 Old times (4).
23 Hot-headed (5).
24 Agency (5).
25 Necessitous (5).
26 Extend (5).

DOWN
1 Sent to the bottom (8).
2 Civic dignity (8).
3 Young Animal (4).
5 State of uncertainty (8).
6 Mad (5).
9 Cade (5).
11 Got the better of (6).
12 Woo (5).
13 Completely different (8).
14 Valued highly (5).
16 Tell (5).
22 Retain (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 3 Sparkled, 8 Dilute, 9 Altering, 11 Imported, 12 More, 13 Blast, 18 Emory, 19 Opal, 22 Lesson, 24 Prepared, 25 Resume, 26 Reserved.
Down: 1 Admit, 2 Slope, 3 Starlike, 4 Belt, 5 Rued, 6 Lotter, 7 Dogged, 10 Tense, 14 Amber, 15 Trussed, 16 Copper, 17 Carers, 20 Snout, 21 Idles, 22 Laid, 23 Sore.

REMOVALS OF BOOKS FROM U.S. LIBRARIES

300 In Recent Months

Washington, June 25.
A State Department spokesman said today that some 300 books by 18 authors had been removed from United States libraries overseas in recent months.

Mr. Richard Humphrey, Assistant Administrator of the United States International Information Administration, said that these books, which represented titles and not volumes, had been removed in accordance with a State Department directive stating that the works of "Communist authors" should not be a part of State Department public libraries.

At a Press conference Mr. Humphrey said there were some 100,000 book titles in United States libraries overseas in 2,000,000 volumes.

Mr. Humphrey made these statements at a Press conference given by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, the Director of the International Information Administration, in order to comment upon the controversy which has arisen in the United States Congress over the inclusion in United States libraries overseas of books by alleged or avowed Communists, their agents or sympathisers.

Mr. Humphrey said that the removal of the books from the Government libraries abroad had damaged the prestige of the United States overseas.

Earlier today, Mr. Martin Merson, a State Department

consultant on information, told a Congressional Committee that the "book burning" controversy had "brought great discredit" to the United States.

NO LIST
Testifying to the House Government Operations Committee, he discussed the problem arising from complaints by Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) that the libraries maintained by the State Department overseas contained books by Communist authors.

Some of the books have been burned or scrapped for pulping. Mr. Merson said that Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, had worked "for two many hours" on a directive for removing offensive books, but lacked sufficient background information on what sort of operations was needed.

No list of banned authors existed, and the directive gave 188 different librarians the task of determining what was a Communist and what was a "fellow traveller." This was unworkable.

Mr. Merson was before the House Committee for testimony yesterday on a proposed reorganisation designed to set up an agency to take over information functions of the International Information Agency and the Mutual Security Administration.—Reuter.

MILITARY POLICE IN ERROR

Ruling By Judge

Washington, June 25.
A court here today ordered the Air Force to return a former sergeant they seized in Pittsburgh and flew to Korea to face a court martial murder charge.

After Government lawyers conceded he had jurisdiction, the judge ruled the military police lacked authority to arrest the former serviceman as he was a civilian at the time.

Robert Toth, 21, was working in a steel factory after his release from the Air Force last December.

Military police arrested him on May 13 for the alleged murder of a Korean civilian in 1952.

The United States Constitution provides that ex-servicemen may be arrested for court martial if the offence charged carries a penalty of at least five years in prison, and if civilian courts lack authority in the case.—Reuter.

Mobile Column In Action

Engagement In Laos

Saloon, June 25.
The French High Command announced today that 60 rebels were killed in a pitched battle between a French mobile column and Vietminh patrol units on the River Marhou, 35 miles north-east of Luang Prabang, the Royal capital of Laos.

French casualties were not disclosed. Sporadic fighting was reported from Central Laos where French units are hunting remnants of the rebel armies that invaded the kingdom in April.

A Command spokesman said that 20 bodies have been pulled out so far from the train wreck in a deep ravine near Hue on the Annam coast where the Vietminh rebels blew up a passenger train.

The spokesman added that at least 50 dead are buried under the smashed coaches. Unofficial sources placed the number of casualties at around 100.

The train was blown up early this week while it was crossing a high bridge.—United Press.

Romance Began In Korea

A meeting on the Korean front between a member of the Women's Voluntary Service, Miss Hilda Wood, of Dorset, and a British officer started a romance which has resulted in the announcement of their wedding for July 4 at Littleover Parish Church.

Miss Wood spent 13 months in Korea, the longest spell by a member of the WVS and returned to Britain in March. She first met her fiancé, Capt. Peter Downward, of the Isle of Man, when she spent a week touring the 1st Commonwealth Division front in April 1952. Though serving in the South Korean 1st Regiment, Capt. Downward was then in command of 1913 Light Infantry Flight R.A.F. He is to rejoin his regiment in the Canal Zone after the wedding.

In Korea Miss Wood was one of the six WVS workers dealing with the welfare of British and Commonwealth troops. She was at first engaged in organising a rest centre at Incheon, and later at the transit camp at Pusan, through which 16,000 troops passed every month. She and one of her colleagues visited the front after an invitation from Major-General Cassels.

Aga Khan At Royal Ascot



The Aga Khan and his wife, the Begum, in cheerful mood despite the wet weather, at Ascot for the Royal Race Meeting.—Express Photo.

Washington May Order New Cut In Research Spending

— Washington, June 25.

The Defence Department is studying the possibility of a new 25 per cent cut in research and development outlays of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

On the orders of Secretary Charles Wilson, each Service has submitted detailed lists of projects it could continue and those it would abandon if such cuts were enforced.

Call For Atomic Exchanges

Washington, June 25.

Mr. Gordon Dean, retiring chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, today called for closer atomic co-operation between the United States, Britain and other allies.

He also stated, at a press conference that the people of the United States and the Soviet Union should be permitted to know the destructive powers of each nation's atom stockpile as a deterrent to war.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Dean advocated changes in the United States Atomic Secrecy Law, which prevents exchanges of atomic information with other Allied nations.

"I think we must have changes in our atomic energy law which will give the Commission the flexibility it needs to deal with other countries, particularly our allies and our friends who are supplying us with raw materials we need for our weapons programme," he said.

He added: "I think we should, and must, help these programmes outside of our borders, because in the long run we will be ultimately helping ourselves. And I don't mean just in the field of uranium, I mean in the fields of science and international relations as well."

Asked if he was advocating changing the secrecy law to permit the new exchange of atomic military information with Britain and other nations, Mr. Dean replied: "That is only one question. It is almost impossible to have joint operations when you do not have vital information on the size, weight, shape, energy release, and the effects of weapons. That does not mean turning over how you make the gadget."—Reuter.

Trade Policy Assurance

London, June 25.
A Labour member, Dr. Broughton, asked in the House of Commons today what further steps were to be taken as a result of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference to develop trade between Britain and Australia.

He asked for an assurance that the British Government would do all it could to encourage and develop trade between the two countries.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, replied the Government would do all they could to encourage trade in the sterling area.—Reuter.

Big Four Talks On Germany Believed To Be Inevitable

OPINION IN BONN

Bonn, June 25.

Three of the Big Four High Commissioners expected to meet soon in a renewed effort to settle the German problem are practised diplomats of considerable experience in German affairs.

The fourth, the American High Commissioner, Mr. James B. Conant, is a scientist who had been in Germany only once, in 1925, before taking up this post in 1953, but who organised the scientists who built America's atom bomb.

Two of the three Western High Commissioners have never met their Soviet opposite number, Vladimir Semenyov, a quiet, perpetually-smiling Russian, who has been concerned with German affairs since the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact period of 1940, and who seems to appear whenever the Kremlin wants to reach a compromise with or on Germany.

Most West Germans and Allied diplomats here believe that new Big Four talks on Germany—the last were the Deputy Foreign Ministers talks in Paris, Palais de la Paix in the Spring of 1950, which broke down because of failure to agree on an agenda for the Foreign Ministers themselves—are now inevitable.

Most, in fact, believe that they will come about this year. But it is generally believed that any Foreign Ministers or chiefs of state conference will be preceded by a meeting of the High Commissioners, whose relations for the past three years have been of the coldest, most formal type only.

The West German Socialist opposition believes that the Western Powers should initiate High Commissioner talks, in order to press for even more relaxations than those already ordered in East Germany, particularly in the matter of the movement of goods and persons across the East-West German frontier, and to arrange for Western newspapermen and newspapers to circulate throughout the Soviet Zone.

INCLINED TO WAIT
The Western Powers, however, seem inclined to wait out the Russians, since they believe that eventually Semenyov will himself propose such a meeting, and make some proposal on reunification.

Chief interest when these talks start, will centre on the little-known Semenyov.

He has the appearance of the true diplomat, suave, well-mannered, a good conversationalist, well-dressed, with an elegant wife. He enjoys sparring with his diplomatic opposites and, curiously, does not employ standard Communist jargon when discussing politics with Westerners.

He is said to have told a Swiss educator whom he met in Berlin several years ago that, when the civilian administration from the military, the Iron Curtain would ring down. Germany, he said, would then become a bridge to new East-West understanding.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT
Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, coming in this summer to replace Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick as British High Commissioner, is even less known in Germany than is Semenyov. He has, however, an outstanding diplomatic career, including considerable time in Germany, or dealing with German affairs from London.

Mr. Conant, 60, is known as a scientist and educator. He has done outstanding work in the field of chemistry, and his books are used as texts in numbers of American universities. The most experienced "old German hand" of the four is the French High Commissioner, M. Andre Francois Poncet, 60, who has established a reputation as a politician, as a writer on French and German politics, and literature and as a diplomat.

M. Poncet, whose tightly-waxed, pointed moustache, and manners are those of the "typical" Victorian age Frenchman, was appointed Ambassador to Germany in 1931, and stayed right here until he had to leave in 1933. The Gestapo raided him from 1943 to 1945, but in 1948 he came back to Germany as High Commissioner.

His friends say that he polishes his own shoes to a high shine every morning, and personally supervises the ordering and preparation of every meal served in his home.—United Press.

GRUBER'S APPROACH TO NEHRU

Vienna's Statement

Vienna, June 25.

The Austrian Government has issued a communiqué about a report that its Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Gruber, had vainly sought Indian aid in its efforts to reach a treaty with the Big Four regarding Austria's independence.

The report, carried from Geneva by Reuter's on Monday, stated that Dr. Gruber made his attempt at a meeting in Switzerland last Saturday with Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister.

It said he asked Mr. Nehru to intervene with the Great Powers, which have so far proved unable to agree on State Treaty terms.

The Austrian Government statement said:

"Minister Gruber reported to the Cabinet about these talks with Premier Nehru which were mainly aimed at informing the Government about the general situation of Austria. Reports published by a British news agency about the talks lacked any basis"—Reuter.

DEATH OF EARL GRANVILLE

London, June 25.

Earl Granville, former Governor of Northern Ireland and uncle by marriage of Queen Elizabeth died today. He was 72.

Earl Granville married in 1910 Lady Rose Bowes-Lyon, sister of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.—Reuter.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORIES

Safe To Private Enterprise

Washington, June 25.

The House of Representatives today passed a bill to dispose of the Federal Government's wartime synthetic rubber factories by selling the facilities to private enterprise.

The House, by a roll-call vote, first defeated a motion by Mr. Wright Patman (Democrat, Texas) which would have sent the bill back to a House Committee and thus, in effect, kill the measure for this session of Congress. The Patman motion was defeated 317 votes to 58.

Then the House passed the bill by a voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

Under the terms of the bill as passed by the House, a total of 28 rubber factories, built at a cost to the Federal Government of \$13,841,000, would be sold to qualified bidders.

The bill would create a three-member commission to receive bids and negotiate contracts for the sale of the Government-owned factories by June 1, 1954. A Senate committee is now conducting hearings on a bill to dispose of the Government's synthetic rubber facilities to the domestic industry. The Senate bill differs from that passed by the House in several respects, principally in the set-up of the commission to overlook the sale of the factories. The Senate bill would provide that none of the Commission members could be affiliated with any of the petroleum or chemical companies which now operate the facilities for Government account.—Reuter.

31 TERRORISTS KILLED

Nairobi, June 25.

Security forces killed 31 Mau Mau terrorists in clashes in the past 24 hours in the Fort Hall and Nyeri reserves and the forested slopes of the Aberdare mountains. The East African Command headquarters announced today.—Reuter.

Chinese Attack Hill Positions

Tokyo, June 25.

Ten thousand Chinese crushed in waves against South Korean defences on Korea's western front last night and early today in a major drive against hill positions guarding the classic invasion route to Seoul.—United Press.

May File An Injunction

Manila, June 25.

Democratic Party leaders were today preparing to file injunction proceedings with the Supreme Court should President Quirino insist on governing the Philippines "by remote control" during his stay in the United States for medical treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

While wishing the President a speedy recovery, the Democrats expressed the view that he should be relieved of the burdens of State. "Mr. Quirino's obsession to continue ruling the Philippines despite his illness and what could mean a long absence, is a clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution," the Democrats said.—Reuter.

Germans Revive Duelling

Bonn, June 25.

Most West German University student corporations now require members to fight at least one duel, while some demand at least six, the weekly magazine "Spiegel" reported.

Duelling has been revived, Spiegel said, by the generations either too old or too young to fight in World War II. The so-called "front generation" came home seeking only a job and peace.

But 93 of the 97 student corporations which form the "Coburg Convention" one of four West German-wide student organisations, now require each member to fight at least one duel, the magazine declared. Twenty-four of these corporations

require at least two, 16 require three, eight require four, four require five, and one, in Munster, requires six duels before members are fully accepted into the corporation.

"The Old Men" alumni, who control the corporations because they provide their funds, started the movement to revive duelling after the Nazi Government, which outlawed it, fell in 1945.

The "front generation," which filled the universities in the immediate postwar years, had little interest in duelling, having learned enough of "camaraderie" and courage in the face of the enemy in seven long years of disastrous war.

But the universities now are filled with the "front generation" kid brothers, who were just too young to fight in the last war, and who feel that they have to prove their courage by acquiring a flaming cheek scar in a sword or sabre match.

As Berlin delegates to the 1951 meeting of the "Coburg Convention" put it: "We cannot arrange a war for every generation."

The Government has tried half-heartedly to prevent the revival of duelling, but recently the Federal courts acquitted a Göttingen student accused of illegal duelling, so that the Government appears to have lost the fight.

Only the school authorities continue the struggle. But their chief weapon is their power to outlaw any student corporation about arranging duels, and that weapon is used sparingly indeed, by rectors with one eye on monied alumni.—United Press.

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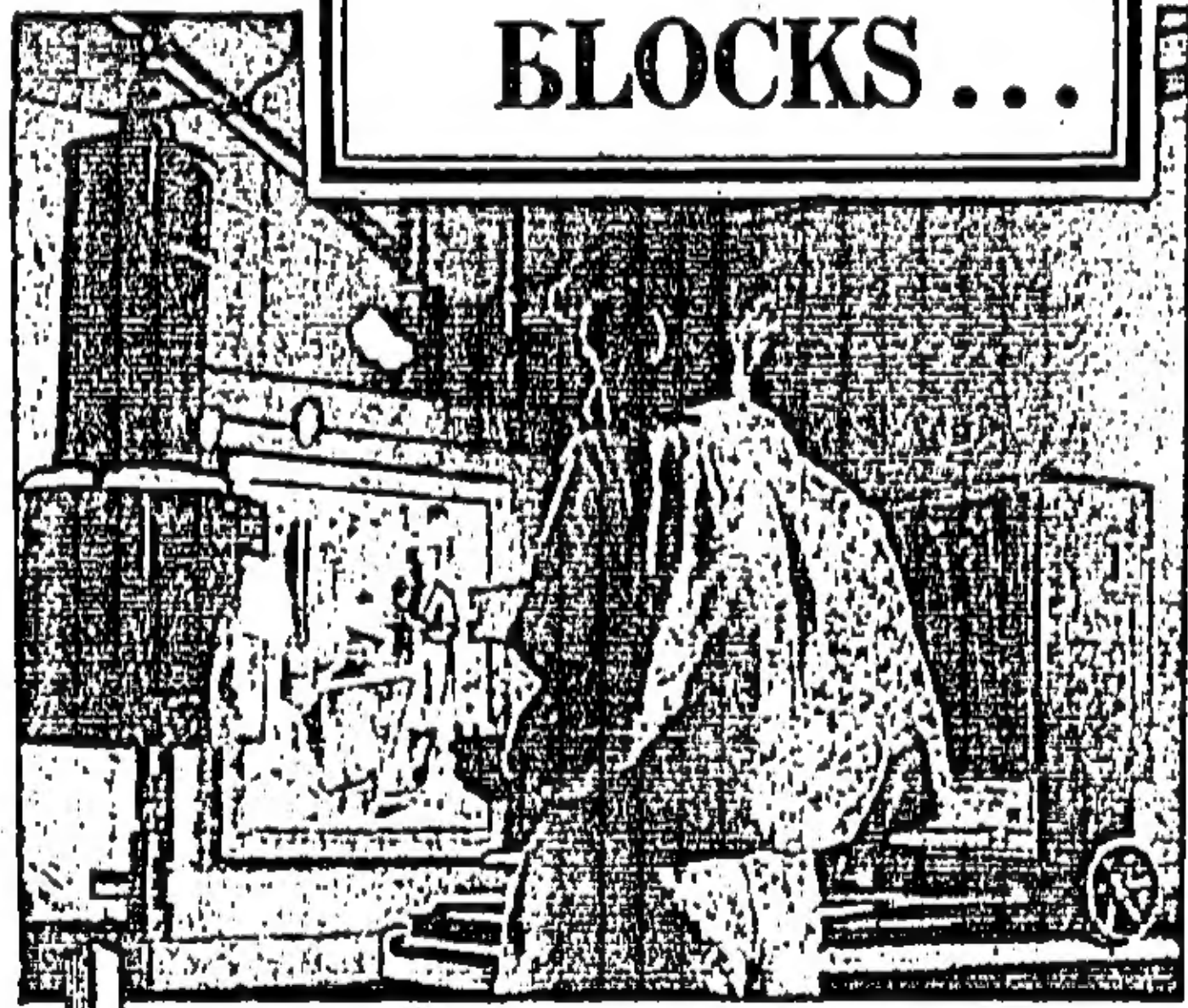
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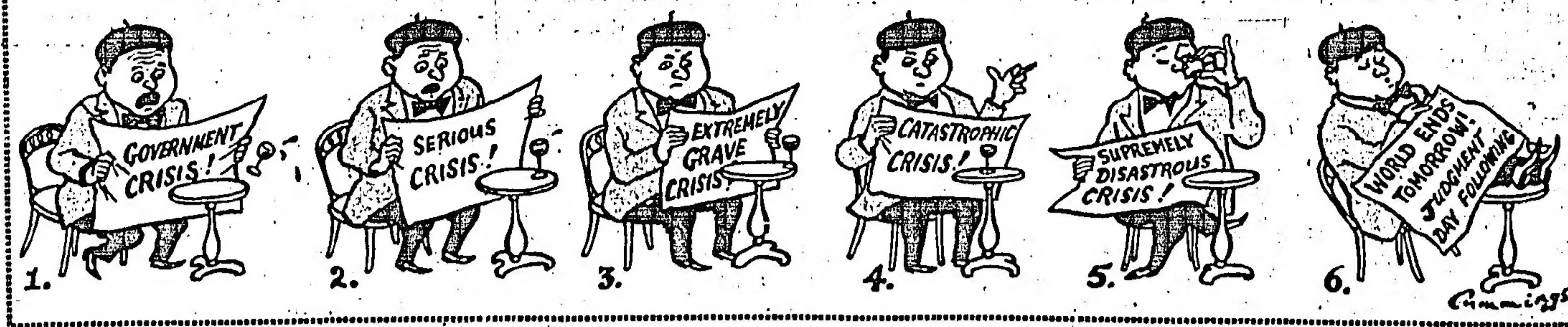
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THE LAST TIME THEY BORED PARIS...



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★ "The Land of the Big Rich." That's what Americans call Texas. In a world that is crying poorer and poorer and poorer, Texas is shouting rich — and crescendo. In Houston (population 700,000) there are more than a hundred multi-millionaires. Slogan of one of the biggest Dallas banks is, "Money grows on trees." In fact, much of it spouts from oil.

In pounds, a Texan with two millions isn't anybody. He counts after he passes the ten million mark.

What are these fabulously wealthy men like? How do they make their money; how do they spend it? Evelyn Irons has just toured Texas, meeting many of the millionaires, to find out. Here is her close-up of one of them:

LORD OF THE RUNNING W

A Corpus Christi, Texas. TANNED, blue-eyed, handsome man of 56, wearing a battered white Stetson and glitteringly polished Mexican cowboy boots with high heels, charges through a swing gate in his big American car.

He drives fast across the rough prairie pasture, and pulls up beside a round concrete water-trough where a dozen calves cluster in the blinding sun. Temperature is 90 degrees.

"Trough's too high for them," he calls in rapid Spanish to a Mexican ranch hand. "See you get some dirt put around so that they can reach it easier."

This is Robert Justus Kleberg, president of King Ranch Inc., lord of nearly a million acres here, and several thousands more in Pennsylvania and in Queensland, Australia.

Exactly how many millions of dollars Kleberg (pronounced Clayberg) is worth he will not say and nobody can reckon, but it is agreed that he is one of

HE is king of a million acres, 80,000 cattle, 150 cow-hands, a village he built himself. He makes millions, spends millions, but prefers a little ranch-house to a 10-car garage prairie palace (plus swimming pool).

HE is Robert Justus Kleberg... who has a surplus of everything... except the one thing he prays for most.

ture development, in scientific ways to combat drought. He has a new dog—injecting water into the dried-out subterranean sand.

He has lavished more millions on building up his famous herds of Santa Gertrudis cattle, mighty chocolate-brown beasts—more than 80,000 of them—all descendants of Monckey, a bull produced to withstand the long Texas droughts and torrid suns by crossing Brahman bulls from India with the ranch's original English shorthorns and Herefords.

Wealth

HE has developed the famous King Ranch quarter horses, crossing thoroughbreds and mustangs with the Texan cowboys' "quarter horse," named for its speed in the quarter-mile. Each of the 150 vaqueros (cowboys) on the ranch needs at least 12 of these horses for his work.

He has racehorses, too—30 in training, 30 more two-year-olds. He has built a model village of new white timber houses for 300 people complete with school and shops, to house the Mexican ranch workers and their families.

It is reckoned that with its colossal sales of beef (20 million pounds a year), and of breeding bulls and horses, the ranch brings in a million dollars a year before expenses are paid and before income-tax is deducted. But it has a hidden wealth worth far more. The wealth is oil.

By EVELYN IRONS

Twenty years ago the Humble Oil Company of Texas leased the King Ranch. In 1933 they completed their first producer. Today oil is flowing from more than 720 wells on the ranch. Kleberg gets a royalty of one-eighth on production—12 million barrels a year.

It is very discreetly done. No flame-belching chimneys intrude on the landscape. In 50 miles with Kleberg, who drives with a revolver at his left and a heavy sporting rifle at his right ("I might take a shot at a coyote," I noticed here and there a short aluminum painted head—resembling a fire-hydrant).

This was the "Christmas-tree," only sign above ground of a flowing oil well.

Pet Toy

THE car bounced into a thicket of mesquite (they pronounce it mesquite), gnarled, feathery-leaved tree which is lovely to look at and the source of the King Ranch. Here Kleberg delightedly showed off his pet toy—the powerful "tree-dozzer" he invented by his own hand. Mounted on an outside plough, mounted on a towering contraption, we smashed down trees 20 and 30 feet high, feeling like gods on

a machine. Kleberg has two of these things, price £25,000 each, to tear down the trees, plough up the mesquite roots and grow good grass.

Like most Texans, Bob Kleberg is a rugged individualist. Over highballs in the glassed-in veranda of the small, seven-room ranchhouse where he lives in preference to the huge Santa Gertrudis hacienda with its 10-car garage and swimming-pool where his guests stay, he said, "Socialism kills enterprise. Look at Australia. No wonder they cannot get the immigrants they need. A man cannot own his land there—he has to rent it from the government. How can he be expected to put his best into land which is not his?"

Hostess

KLEBERG has a wife named Helen whom he met in Washington 20 years ago and married after a 17-day courtship. Slim and elegant, her hobbies are horses and photography. One wall of the ranch house is covered by a huge enlargement of a picture taken by her of a cattle round-up.

Mrs Kleberg leaves the care of the ranch to her husband. She is his hostess—she has entertained hundreds of the notable guests who visit the ranch. (Lord Halifax went to stay there when he was British Ambassador in Washington.) She has Mexican servants and she directs them in fluent Spanish.

The Klebergs have one child, a girl named Helena, now married to a Philadelphia doctor. How does Kleberg spend his millions? Most of the dollars are ploughed back into the ranch. For such a rich man he lives modestly. The ranch is his world, producing its own wool to make its own

THE GREMLIN

with a
German accent

LIKE a lot of other ex-RAF types I have been waiting since the end of the war for some opposite number of Pilot-Officer Prune to give us a book about the German Air Force.

Something like this has now come along. It is called "I Flew for the Fuehrer," by Heinz Knoke. Young Heinz knows 57 varieties of blue-shooting and he finished up the war plastered with Iron Crosses, Oak Leaves and Clusters. But he is a likable chap for all that.

You learn from him that the course of life in the Luftwaffe ran on much the same lines as it did in the RAF. They had their parties and went in to war next day with stinking hangovers.

They complained that their own anti-aircraft guns never hit anything (and so did we).

They were plagued from HQ and driven mad by the chair-borne warriors at base.

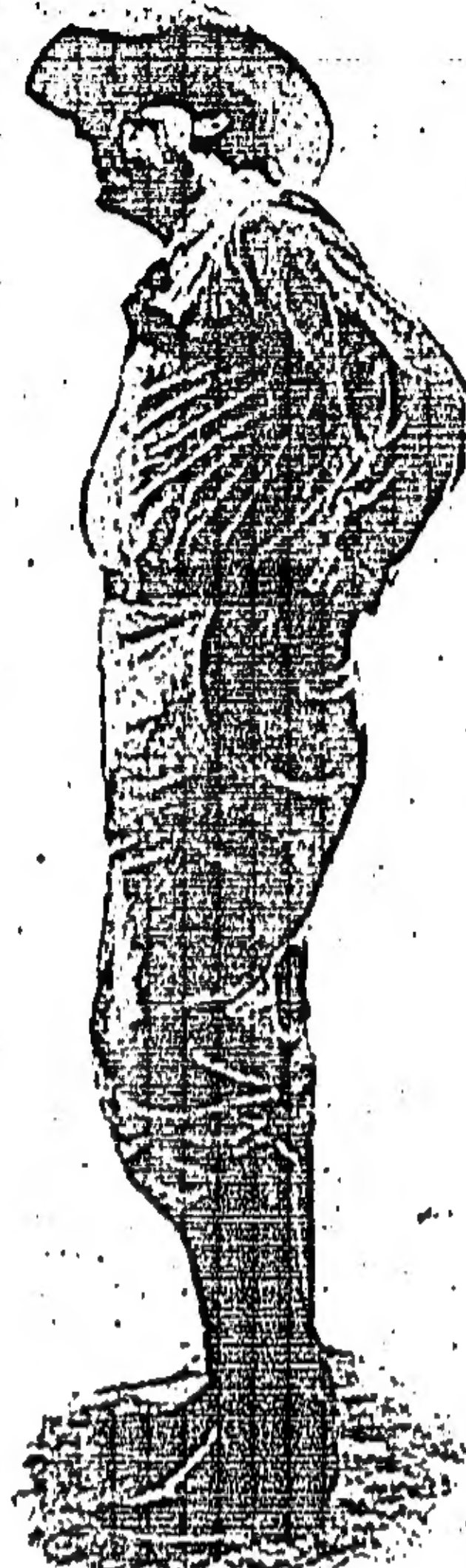
Their gremlins were blood brothers of ours, and played just the same tricks as they did on us. Guns that had been perfectly all right before—refused to fire the moment a target came into the sights. We used to call the "early morning" German reconnaissance planes the Milk Run, and one of our jobs was to chase them.

They used the same phrase and our milk runs were just as much a curse to them as theirs were to us. You had to get up at such an unearthly hour in the morning to deal with them.

How Heinz endears himself to the navigator in me with his description of a time when he was lost. "I have no faith in my compass," he writes. "But there is always the possibility that the beauty thing may be right."

He gets himself into trouble with his senior officers, "borrows" a plane to fly to his wedding, beats up his fiancée's house, switches off his radio and pretends he cannot hear when he does not like the orders he gets from the ground. Quite a lad, Heinz, in spite of his line-shooting. Pity that he joined the wrong air force.

* Evelyn Brothers, 11s. 6d.



KLEBERG

How many millions? He won't say.

cowboy blankets, making his own boots, saddles and bridles. Should he want to take a trip, he has the big DC3 aeroplane which he shares with the Humble Oil Company (the company maintain a fleet of 30).

His one extravagance—horses. His horse Assault won the American triple crown (the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness at Baltimore and the Belmont Stakes at New York) in 1940, and he had two entries racing under his brown and white colours this Kentucky Derby. He flies to the races whenever he can take time off from his ranch; bets in big money.

But even a millionaire cowboy with lands so large that there is a month's difference in the climate of their extremes wants something which he cannot get. Kleberg complains that the racing papers cannot reach him until they are too late for the tips and form to be of any use. And there is his bitterest enemy, the drought. The ranch's parched miles have not had a good rain in five years. Kleberg's bright blue eyes turned to the bright blue sky. "Every day," he said sombrely, "I pray for rain."

The Everest Tiger Had Better Relax And Do What He Is Told

By SYDNEY SMITH

A TINY, plump, little Nepal woman, five-foot tall, who has lived all her 42 years in the one room in which she was born, was last week installed in the ambassador's suite at Katmandu's Royal Guest House.

Mrs Ang Lahma (Goddess of Children) Tensing, wife of Everest hero Tiger Tensing the Sherpa guide, had one of the greatest days of her life when she arrived at Katmandu to welcome her husband.

Ang Lahma is a typically jolly Nepalese Nanny who chain-smokes cigarettes just as fast as she throws the stubs away.

From her one-roomed wooden home in Darjeeling, whose mountain fastness she has never before left in her life, she took an aeroplane, paid for by the

Governor of West Bengal and the mayor of Calcutta; passed through Patna, as the guest of the Bihar Governor; was met like royalty at Katmandu airport; had tea with the British Ambassador and Sir John and Lady Hunt. There she walked around her ambassadorial suite and afterwards went off — by government car of course — to Katmandu's tiny, stuffy, rickety little Indian cinema.

NOT A BIT SHY

But was Nanny Tensing for a moment shy? Not a bit. She just laughed and talked, and talked and laughed.

With her were her two tall, slim, pretty daughters: in striped Tibetan aprons, long light skirts, with their sleek black hair in long plaits.

Neither of them—16-year-old Pem Pem (Dearest) and Nima

(Sunday)—could get a word in at tea-time. John Hunt, leader of the Everest expedition, told me that Tensing was going to fly to England.

"Not right away," said Nanny. "First he must come home to Darjeeling, then go to Calcutta and Delhi, and after that he can only go to England if I and Pem Pem and Nima go too. If you want him, you've got to take us."

And Nanny beamed broadly. But she meant it.

Sitting in her own guest house suite, puffing a cigarette, sometimes slapping her knees with pleasure, Nanny Tensing told me:

"I've never imagined a day like this—look at those flowers, the carpet, the fan in the ceiling!"

Nanny was not frightened of her first flight. "You know I felt just like a goddess up there in the sky and then coming suddenly down to Katmandu."

She practised on "Is Tensing going to London to get a medal or will it be some money? You know how difficult it is to live

and keep a family and marry off two daughters without money!"

Nanny Tensing is particularly sensitive about her position. "I'm out of work now," she says, "I've always been a nanny to man. I live in Darjeeling but now—no English, no work. But, if ever I'm able, I'm going to buy a big house in Darjeeling—three rooms, maybe even four. And she waved her cigarette drolly and beamed with joy at such an incredible prospect.


DEFINITE PLANS

In case husband Tensing does not realise it, she has pretty definite plans for him. "Yes, of course he can go on climbing mountains," she asserts, "but he has got to come home to Darjeeling first and, after our journey to England to see the Queen, he's got to have two months rest at least."

As though talking firmly to a small child Nanny adds: "I'm telling him 'Now you come along home to Darjeeling first.' Pem Pem is telling him the same and he'll do what she says because she is his darling."

And Pem Pem smiles shyly and nods. It is as though the Everest Tiger had just better relax and do what he is told.

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LEARN THE 'LITTLE MO' WAY

It's the
champion
manner

Come on to the tennis court itself and take an opponent's eye view of the greatest contemporary woman player, 18-year-old Maureen Connolly, of San Diego, California.

Maureen agreed to let tennis expert Frank Rostron and cameraman George Stroud analyse her game to show players, rabbits as well as champions. Wimbledon-goers and non-tennis players too, what makes "Little Mo" tick.

THE WAY TO TACKLE A LOB

How does a champion like "Little Mo" react to a high lob?

Critics say her overhead play is not up to the standard of her superbly accurate ground shots. For one thing, she lacks height; and she was modestly alarmed (writes Frank Rostron) when we decided to analyse her smash.



Well, judge for yourself. I tossed Maureen a high lob and you can see what she did.

PICTURE 1. Maureen has quickly run into position, judging the line of the falling ball, which she is focusing while raising her racket into position with a rhythmic backswing. No snatching, no hurrying.

PICTURE 2. All concentration, eyes focusing the falling ball and swiftly estimating the time and distance needed to take it with maximum speed, power and safety.

PICTURE 3. Note that Maureen's left arm has followed the upward swing of the rac-

ket as though she had tossed a ball up to serve. In reality it is to assist body balance as her weight transfers from the left leg (see Picture One) to her right.

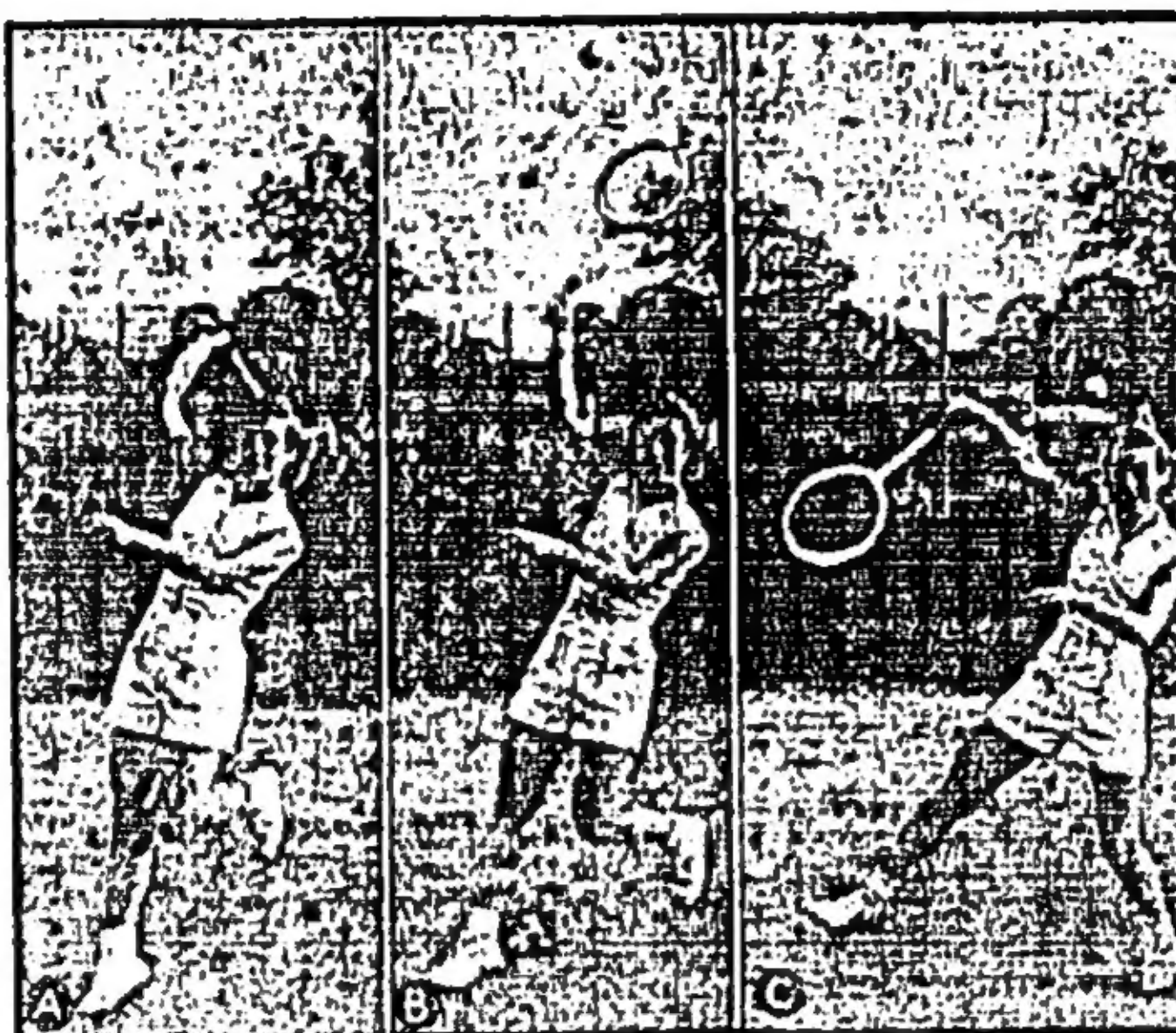
PICTURE 4. In a fraction of a second the ball will be within range. A fraction earlier the racket had been even further behind and thrown on the back swing. But now it is on its way up to meet the ball, with the right shoulder coming through and the body pivoting.

PICTURE 5. Got it! Down starts the racket, and with it Maureen's body weight as she smashes the ball with a straight racket arm. She is a trifle early and a little bit more to the right of her head than she might have wished.

PICTURE 6. Away sails the ball, safely to my backhand corner, though possibly not as fast as it might have done had she taken it a little later.

PICTURE 7. Finish of the shot and a full follow-through. Maureen follows the flight of the ball to anticipate my return and gets ready to transfer her weight again evenly on to both feet and run wherever the ball may be returned to her. It was not returned. It was a winner!

(—London Express Service)



WRONG PICTURE A: Maureen is going up for another smash, but, to illustrate what anxiety does to uncertain players, she makes the error of taking her eye off the ball.

WRONG PICTURE B: Maureen has to swing up by instinct. Down comes that ball with the racket head coming through much too soon — it could just have easily been too late.

WRONG PICTURE C: Missed! The racket has hit something, but only air. You will not see this at Wimbledon. Practice has made Mo watch the ball so intently that she found this deliberately "muffed" shot the hardest of all to do.

MONDAY: The volley and the serve

Canadian Girl Wins British Women's Golf Championship

Portsmouth, Glamorgan, June 25.

The British Women's Open Amateur Golf Championship trophy will make another journey across the Atlantic, but this time to Canada for the first time in history.

Marlene Stewart, five-foot 19-year-old Champion from the land of the Maple Leaf, overwhelmed Philomena Garvey, Ireland's Champion and a British Curtis Cup player, on the Royal Portcawl links here today by seven and six after being six up at the end of the first round of the final scheduled for 36 holes.

There was every promise of a grim battle after 13 holes, with Miss Stewart then one up, but the Irish girl showed signs of "cracking" and Miss Stewart, taking full advantage of her rival's errors, ran away with five successive holes to finish the

round six up, and that was virtually the finish. Miss Garvey stood more than six inches taller than the young Canadian, and had a seven years' advantage in age. She was runner-up for the title in 1946, losing by a single hole to Mrs. George Hetherington of England.

CUT AND THRUST GOLF
The Irish girl gave home supporters—hope—when she was first into the lead, but the cut and thrust golf was shown by the fact that only one of the first five holes was halved and each player had led during that stretch.

Miss Stewart went ahead for a second time to be in front by a single hole at the ninth, and it was still anybody's game. Nobody could have foreseen the sudden change when at the 13th the Canadian was still one up. Then it was that Miss Garvey, perhaps under the strain of the tense struggle, cracked and the little Canadian, still hitting the ball beautifully and putting well, won hole after hole to finish the round in level fours against 78 and become six up.

She increased this soon after the start of the second round, and then Miss Garvey was back to her best form. But it needed something better than the best to crack the cool-headed and relentlessly accurate Canadian.

Holes were halved in par figures with almost monotonous regularity, in fact eight in a row were thus divided; but this only served to preserve for Miss Stewart her seven holes lead and she won at the 30th green by seven and six.

The lunchtime position suggested a record winning margin to exceed the nine and seven by which Joyce Wethered beat Cecil Leitch in 1922, but it was the biggest margin for 21 years.

OUTBATTED
The champion repeatedly out-jabbed Maxim with his longer left and followed through with hard rights. But it was Maxim who landed the two heaviest right-hand punches of the bout in the fourth and 14th rounds. Both obviously shook Moore, but he did not appear seriously hurt.

Referee Ray Miller was kept busy separating the boxers, but the match had more action than many had anticipated, even though there were no knock-downs.

Twice the boxers exchanged punches after the bell had gone. A second clash came after the final gong, but when the fighters were swiftly pulled apart they immediately shook hands.

Maxim, who was one ounce under the weight limit of 175 lbs., held an advantage of 1½ lb. over the champion. The open air bout was held in the Municipal Stadium and was televised over a nationwide circuit. —*Reuter*.

British Team For Wightman Cup Match

London, June 25.
The British Wightman Cup team to meet the United States at Westchester, New York, on August 1 and 2, includes two newcomers.

They are Miss Angela Morimer, British covered courts champion, and Miss Ann Shillcock. They are joined by Mrs. I. Rinkel (formerly Miss Jean Queller) and Miss Helen Fletcher, both of whom were in the team when the United States won the Cup at Wimbledon last year.

Non-playing Captain of the team will be Lieut-Colonel A. D. C. Macquley, Secretary of the All-England Club, —*Reuter*.

Archie Moore Beats Maxim On Points

Ogden, Utah, June 25.

Archie Moore of California, 36-year-old World Lightweightweight Champion, retained his title last night by defeating Joey Maxim of Ohio over 15 rounds in the first World Championship fight held in Utah.

Maxim, who is 31, started aggressively and put in some fine work with his right hand in the early rounds. But Moore, the better boxer, began to put on pressure midway through the bout and finished strongly to beat the man from whom he won the title last December.

There was no real doubt about the outcome before the decision was formally pronounced. Moore opened a cut under Maxim's left eye in the eighth round and another at the corner of his right eye in the eleventh, but neither was serious.

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WIMBLEDON DROBNY OUTLASTS PATTY IN MATCH THAT LASTS NEARLY 4½ HOURS

Wimbledon, Surrey, June 25.

Staving off six match points, fourth seeded Jaroslav Drobný, of Egypt, battled his way into the last 16 at Wimbledon late this evening after playing 93 games lasting nearly four and a half hours.

In five pulsating sets on the Centre Court, the 31-year-old former Czech outlasted his old rival, Budge Patty, American Champion of Wimbledon in 1950, to win a memorable match by 8-6, 16-18, 3-6, 8-6, 12-10.

Drobný, making his 10th bid for the coveted Wimbledon title — he has been runner-up twice — received a tremendous ovation from the packed crowd. The marathon set was the longest in the Championships so far.

Earlier in the day, the Centre Court gallery had been treated to another thriller in which Gardnar Mulloy, America's leading player, fended a match point and went on to defeat Stefan Stockenberg, of Sweden, in a five-set duel in sweltering heat.

The five other surviving men's seeds all went through their matches in straight sets to reach the last 16.

Patty held three match points in the fourth set and three in the fifth, but could not clinch one of them. The sturdier man won, and perhaps the man with the better service, but there was nothing to choose between them either in execution or courage.

Drobný repeatedly mopped his forehead and Patty squatted on his racket exhausted between games, and towards the end gave signs of cramp in his right leg.

NEITHER LOST HIS NERVE.

Yet neither man lost his nerve or his temper in his crisis, in fact spectators were almost keyed up than were the players.

The marathon second set should have finished earlier, for Patty had set points at 5-3 and two more at 5-4. Then the rain ran on services with brilliant strokes from both men. Drobný had a set point in the 13th game and again in the 32nd, but Patty saved them with quiet, casual shots, broke through and won out in the 34th game.

On it went to 10-all and then came the climax. Patty had been inclined to drive out and Drobný broke his service to love — an ace and three errors to Patty, whose last return sailed out of court.

Spectators cheered both men for fully two minutes as they left the court. Tomorrow they will be back, not as opponents but as partners in the doubles.

Mulloy, fifth seeded, won by 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 9-7 after staving off a match point in the 12th game of the deciding set. Three times the fair-haired Davis Cup team broke through in this set, but each time Mulloy somehow found an amazing reserve of stamina to pull him back.

The end came when Mulloy confidently took Stockenberg's service to love in the 16th game.

The win gave Mulloy a place among the last 16 men survivors of an original entry of 128, and it must have been a bitter disappointment to Stockenberg as it was in this same round — the third last year — at Wimbledon that he took Mulloy to five sets before being forced to retire with cramp in his racket hand.

CANTERED THROUGH

The brilliant 18-year-old Australian "Swing" Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad, cantered through their third round games, both beating Cambridge University graduates.

Rosewall, favourite to win the title, beat Ivor Warwick by 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. The 19-year-old survivor of the northern qualifying tournaments for Wimbledon did not have the stroke equipment to cause the Australian stylist to go more than half speed.

The explosive service and volleying strength of fourth-seeded Hoad was altogether too much for left-hander John

Barrett, who went down by 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

THE RESULTS

Women's Singles

Wimbledon, June 25.

Results of Women's Singles matches played today were:

Third round—Miss D. Hart (U.S.) beat Miss T. Zohnen (Germany), 6-0, 6-0; Mrs. B. Lewis (U.S.) beat Miss S. Bloomer (Britain), 6-3, 6-2; Miss S. Fry (U.S.) beat Mrs. J. Rinkel (Britain), 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; Miss H. Fletcher (Britain) beat Miss C. Moore (Belgium), 6-3, 6-3; Miss A. Morimer (Britain) beat Miss P. Ward (Britain), 6-3, 6-3; Miss M. Connolly (U.S.) beat Miss J. Petchell (Britain), 6-1, 6-1; Mrs. D. Knode (U.S.) beat Mrs. B. Davidson (U.S.), 6-3, 6-6; Mrs. N. Adamson (France) beat Mrs. H. Hopman (Australia), 1-6, 6-2, 6-1; Miss J. Simpson (USA) beat Senora H. Weiss (Argentina), 11-9, 7-5.

Men's Singles

Third round—H. Stewart (U.S.) beat H. Redi (Australia), 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; R. Hartwig (Australia) beat L. Toczynski (Poland), 6-1, 6-1, 6-3; K. Rosewall (Australia) beat L. Warwick (Australia), 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; R. Hoad (Australia) beat J. Barrett (Britain), 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; A. Larson (U.S.) beat J. Palada (Yugoslavia), 6-1, 6-2, 7-5; A. Ayre (Australia) beat C. Wilderspiess (Australia), 7-5, 6-2, 7-5; K. Nielsen (Denmark) beat B. Woodruffe (South Africa), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; G. Mulloy (U.S.)

beat S. Stockenberg (Sweden), 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7; J. Arkin (Philippines), 7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; V. Seikas (U.S.) beat T. Johansen (Sweden), 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; W. Washer (Belgium) beat T. Ulrich (Denmark), 6-3, 2-6, 7-6; J. Drobný (Egypt) beat B. Patty (USA), 8-6, 16-18, 3-6, 8-6, 12-10.

Men's Doubles

Second round E. Morera (Argentina) and G. Worthington (New Zealand) beat W. Seymour and B. Woodruffe (South Africa) by 7-5, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4; F. Ampon and R. Deyro (Philippines) beat P. Chatrier and G. de Kermadec (France) by 7-5, 6-2, 6-2; G. Mulloy and V. Seikas (USA) beat R. Lee and A. Starte (Britain) by 7-5, 7-5, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles

Second Round—T. Tan (Indonesia) and Mrs. M. Reeves (South Africa) beat J. Brichant and Miss J. de Ridder (Belgium) by 6-7, 2-6, 14-12; N. Kumar (India) and Mrs. E. Hammarley (Britain) beat D. Black (Rhodesia) and Miss D. Midgley (Britain) by 6-3, 6-1.

First Round—J. Statham and Miss H. Fletcher (Belgium) beat P. Washer and Miss C. Merella (Belgium) by 2-6, 9-7, 6-4; —*Reuter*.

LAWN BOWLS TEAMS

The following are Club selections for League lawn bowls matches to be played tomorrow:

FIRST DIVISION
Talkoo v. Borealis at Quarry Bay at 3.30 p.m.—J. E. Stevens, R. E. Stevens, W. C. Boyd, C. C. Chalmers; J. H. Kinniburgh, G. Stark, E. B. Marshall, W. W. C. Clark, C. C. McManis, J. B. Baxter, S. J. Pollock.

Recreio v. Talkoo at Quarry Bay at 3.30 p.m.—J. E. Stevens, R. E. Stevens, W. C. Boyd, C. C. Chalmers; J. H. Kinniburgh, G. Stark, E. B. Marshall, W. W. C. Clark, C. C. McManis, J. B. Baxter, S. J. Pollock.

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HAROLD MAYES Gives Five Free Marks To Boxing

From time to time in sport we hear of this particular event being "fixed" and that one being "slightly bent." To nothing else are these statements so often directed as to boxing.

That is why I am pleased to be able to record the reactions of an American, and a pretty important one at that, on the happenings which preceded the Turpin-Humez fight.

Harry Markson, representative of Jim Norris's International Boxing Club, here to bid successfully for the services of Turpin for his next fight, watched as breathlessly as anyone else the weigh-in proceedings when Randy had failed to make the weight at his first attempt.

He saw everyone looking at their watches as the precious minutes passed while Turpin was away losing the all-important ounces. And he was a spectator when Frank Johnson arrived late and had his titles swept away.

BRITISH JUSTICE
"I couldn't help feeling that it was a great tribute to British boxing and to the controlling body that everyone regarded the time factor so seriously," he told me.

"At no time during those weighing-in proceedings was I left in any doubt, even if Turpin made the weight and he was so much as a second late in doing it, that regularity of the consequences they would have taken away his titles," he added.

If the weighing-in incidents did nothing else—and they gave a lot of other people grey hairs and near-illnesses—they certainly showed an American who knows what makes things tick in sport the real meaning of British justice and fair play, something I am sure he will not readily forget.

So perhaps it was worth while after all.

OFF-SIDE?
One man who is not quite so impressed at this moment with British justice or rather the course it is taking in this case, is a football referee who is working very hard to establish a case of mistaken identity.

Not so long ago, a Sunday Cup Final was played in the South, and the name of a certain man was given as the official in charge. It so happened that the name was that of a referee who is affiliated to his County FA and referees on Saturdays.

THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appleby



GRAND PRIX WINNER



Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands congratulates Alberto Ascari after the latter had won the Grand Prix of the Netherlands on the Circuit of Zandvoort, Holland. Express Photo.

MY TWIN BROTHER ALEC . . . by Eric Bedser
Second in a new series on the life of the great bowler

Twice The Oval Won

Alec and I left school when we were 15. We started work in a solicitor's office in Lincoln's Inn Fields. We left home on the 8.5 a.m. from Woking and arrived back at 8 p.m.—just in time to go on to night school for a further one and a half hours.

A strange world for two outdoor lads, and, to put it bluntly, there were some early rumblings of joint discontent.

But we still had our cricket, and 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays became our happiest hour of the week as we rushed away to the cricket ground, munching sandwiches as we went.

We used to take a walk along the Embankment during our lunch hours to watch the old trams jerking their way towards the Oval. No words passed between us. We each knew what the other was thinking.

OUR DECISION
At 17, thanks to the help of Alan Peach at his Woking cricket school, we played for the young players of Surrey. And about this time we began to have ideas about making cricket our career.

OUR FUTURE
It was agreed between us that I should concentrate on off-spinners and Alec should continue bowling fast—medium. Previously we had both bowled the same sort of stuff.

As you can imagine the decision whether or not to turn pro, was a regular tug-of-war. So, in April 1938, two large and nervous 10-year-olds reported at the Oval as Surrey professionals.

OUR THRILL
Our first season was highly satisfactory from our own point of view. We played in all the Minor Counties matches for the second eleven.

Then came our biggest thrill. In September Jack Hobbs—Sir Jack to be—invited us to play in his annual charity match at Wimbledon.

All the other members of the side were England players, yet Jack Hobbs—such is the gracious character of that great gentleman—made a point of thanking Alec and me for turning up at such short notice.

That season Alec finished top of the second eleven bowling with 49 wickets for 17.57 runs apiece. And next year we won the Minor Counties championship, Alec taking 52 wickets at 18 runs each.

OUR ESCAPE
We were beginning to think how really peaceful life was. Then war broke out. There was nothing else for it. Away went our cricket gear and in October both of us joined the RAF. In February 1940 we were in France—still together of course.

Thank to a truck driver, who also happened to be a Surrey member, we got a lift to Boulogne during the evacuation. We got back to Dover and finished up at Halton Camp.

It was from Halton in 1940 that Alec got his first really big chance. He was picked to play for the RAF against the London Fire Brigade at Lord's. He took four for 44 and was congratulated by the RAF skipper—who was Mr R. W. V. Robins of England fame.

From then, until we went abroad again in 1943, Alec was picked for most representative matches at Lord's, including some unofficial Tests.

OUR FUTURE

Cricket gear was packed away again in 1943 and we were off for Algiers, Tunis, Bizerta, and on to Naples. It was then that we were nearly parted for the first time.

We were both promoted warrant officers. That meant splitting up. So we decided one of us should decline promotion. I won the toss, and Alec remained flight—sergeant—though he never once called me "sir." The extra pay we split.

Six months before demob we were in Austria. Like millions of other chaps we began to think seriously about the future. Pre-war threads could be taken up in many occupations, but the career of a professional sportsman is restricted by age.

Would we still be good enough? What were our chances? We thought seriously of making the RAF our career. Then, just as we did when we worked in the solicitor's office, we voted for—cricket.

MONDAY: ALEC'S FIRST TEST
(London Express Service)

Golden Jubilee Tour de France

Paris, June 25.
The 40th Tour de France to take place on July 3 to 26, will mark the Golden Jubilee of the world's top bike racing classic as racers from eight nations compete for top honours over its 4,448 kilometres.

Important ceremonies before the start will take place in Montgeron, 20 kilometres from Paris, to commemorate the first Tour in 1903 when racers with long pants and heavy and high bikes first went around France.

The start of the "Anniversary Tour" will take place in Strasbourg, the "capital" of the Council of Europe, to show the European angle of the tour, organisers said. United Press.

SECOND TEST MATCH

AUSTRALIANS 263 FOR 5 AFTER HAVING BEEN 190 FOR 2 WICKETS

London, June 25.

A spell of three wickets for six runs in 10 balls by John Wardle, Yorkshire's left arm spin bowler, changed Australia's total from 190 for two to a modest first day score of 263 for five in the second Test which opened at Lord's today.

While this disaster was overtaking the Australians, their diminutive captain, Lindsay Hassett, was receiving massage in the dressing room for a pulled muscle, which just previously had caused his retirement after scoring 101.

Hassett had played a painful taking if chance innings and he was helped by left-hander Neil Harvey in a second wicket stand of 125 for 170 minutes.

Hassett thus solved the opening batsman problem which has been worrying Australia for some time even though he was handicapped by inflammation of the right hand.

After receiving treatment before play started, he proved an ideal opener by scoring his fourth century against England and his 10th in all Tests.

Many of his shots were edgy and there were several misses and near misses, particularly in the slips, but he also played some beautiful strokes. The late cut off Bedser which gave him his century after 273 minutes was a classic—the best of the day—and his 12 fours were an indication of the power which he sometimes put into his shots.

Left-hander Arthur Morris played some delightful strokes while helping to put on 65 in 81 minutes, Australia's best opening partnership against England since 1948.

RESTRAINED
Harvey was unusually restrained but he delighted the crowd of 30,000 with some grand square cuts and cover drives and when he had scored 12 he completed his 1,000 runs for the tour.

Bedser, who moved the ball about in the heavy atmosphere, Wardle, whose successes capped some sustained accurate bowling, and Brown, the former England captain, were the pick of England's bowlers.

They plugged away on an unhelpful pitch and were splendidly supported by fielding which remained keen throughout.

Harvey reached 50 in two and a half hours and was still with Hassett when tea was taken at 160 for one.

On the resumption the accuracy of Bedser and Statham kept the batsmen to singles, but at 100 Bedser had Harvey leg before to break a stand of 125 which had taken five minutes under three hours. Harvey was playing an attacking stroke as a ball pitched on his middle and leg stumps.

Now joined by Keith Miller, Hassett went to his second century in successive Tests, going to 101 out of 201 in just over four and a half hours.

This was Hassett's fourth century against England and his 10th in Tests. After passing 100, Hassett retired with a pulled muscle in the left leg and Graeme Hole came out to replace him.

At 225 England struck. In fact, Wardle was to have a dazzling spell. Hole tried a defensive stroke and Compton held a catch against his chest, then Bedser shaped for a sweep and almost his knee was definitely leg before.

Miller appeared contemptuous of Wardle and was sometimes

Commonwealth Need 419 For Victory

Romford, June 25.
Essex, without five regular players, continued to have much the better of matters against the powerful Commonwealth XI here today.

Gaining a first innings lead of 151, Essex did not enforce the follow-on. Instead they batted bravely in their second innings and left the Commonwealth a maximum time of five hours and 20 minutes to score 419 for victory.

In half an hour before the close, the Commonwealth lost Marshall in making 38.

Conditions suited bowlers in the morning and Ray Smith, captaining Essex for the first time, and Preston took full advantage, and the six outstanding Commonwealth wickets fell for 38 in just over an hour.

Only Everton Weekes (40) showed any resistance. He provided a distinguished victim for R. Ralph, an Oxford amateur, medium pace bowler, who took the West Indian's wicket with his fourth ball in first class cricket.

Horatall, who hit 12 fours in making 53 in two hours, led the assault on the Commonwealth bowlers in the second Essex innings. He drove and cut strongly. Gibb, Green-Smith and Ralph also batted brightly. —Reuter.

out of his crease before the ball left the bowler's hand. Thus he hooked one short ball into the stands for six. To the next ball he jumped out in a bid to repeat the stroke but what he heard was the rattle of the stumps as the ball went through and clean bowled him.

All this happened in 15 minutes off 10 balls from Wardle with that six of Miller's the only scoring. In a bid for "the kill" Bedser was recalled for the last 20 minutes but Davidson and Ring remained until stumps were drawn.

THE SCOREBOARD
Australians, 1st innings
Hassett, retired 101
Morris, stumped 101
Evans b. Bedser 30
Harvey, lbw. b.
Bedser 59
Miller, b. Wardle 25
Hole, c. Compton, b. Wardle 13

Bennard, lbw. b. Wardle 0
Davidson, not out 12
Ring, not out 5
Extras 8
Total 263 for five

Bowling
O M R W
Bedser 30 5 77 2
Statham 19 3 35 0
Brown 22 8 46 0
Bailey 16 2 55 0
Wardle 17 5 42 3
Byes 4; Leg-byes 4.—Reuter.

HASSETT HOPEFUL
London, June 25.
After play in the second Test had ended at Lord's today, Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, said he had been forced to retire because of a pulled muscle in the left leg.

He said he hoped a night's rest would ease the trouble and that he would be able to resume his innings tomorrow.—Reuter.

Fine Bowling By Warwickshire's Fast Medium Pair

London, June 25.

Fine bowling by Warwickshire's fast medium pair, Keith Dollery and John Bannister, dismissed Gloucestershire for 56 runs to gain an innings and 64 runs victory at Bristol today. Dollery, a New Zealander, performed the hat trick, the fourth bowler of the season to do so. He took four wickets for 22 runs and Bannister six for 31.

In their first innings Warwickshire were seldom in difficulty on an easy paced pitch and, scoring 243, had a lead of 120 over Gloucestershire.

Yorkshire, though weakened by the absence of Len Hutton and Willie Watson on Test duty, fought grimly to stage a recovery at Headingley after following on 247 behind Northamptonshire's 350. At the close of play Yorkshire were 211 for five in their second innings, still needing 36 runs to save the innings defeat.

The Northamptonshire bowlers exploited the fast pitch and Yorkshire were all out for 111, 10 minutes after lunch. In heat wave conditions at Trent Bridge, Middlesex, the present county leaders, will go to dismiss Nottinghamshire for 210 to gain four points and a lead of 108 runs on the first innings.

STRUGGLING FOR RUNS
Their attack bowled with hostility and accuracy and, backed up by keen fielding, Nottinghamshire were soon struggling for runs. An invaluable 57 in 100 minutes by Bruce Dooland rescued Nottinghamshire from a precarious position.

Derek Shackleton, Hampshire's fast medium bowler, achieved the best performance of his career at Newport by taking the first nine Glamorgan wickets for 77 runs. His previous best was eight for 39 against Leicestershire in 1950.

Glamorgan began their second innings and lost Gilbert Parkhouse with nine runs on the board. They need another 218 runs to win tomorrow. The feature of the day's play at the Oval between Surrey, the reigning County Champions, and Oxford University, was a brilliant 154 by Colin Cowdrey. His first innings took four hours and 20 minutes and he hit 22 fours.

Australia, the world's leading nation in team tennis, is making a very strong challenge for the title emblematic of the individual championship of the world.

There are six Australian representatives among the first 16 ITF additions to Roosevelt and Road, left-hander Mervyn Rose, who is seeded No. 3, Ian Ayre, conqueror of Enrique Morea yesterday, Rex Hartwig and Jack Arundell all won their matches today.

V.F. Sexton, America's Davis Cup captain, who is the seeding committee's choice as final opponent to Roosevelt, had a comparatively easy task in beating Philippe Washer of Belgium by 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Washer, one of Europe's best players, had been expected to give Sexton a stiff fight but though the handsome Belgian struck patches of brilliance he was far too erratic to extend the well-built American, whose weighty volley and service looked quite impressive.

Seventh-seeded Art Larsen, former United States Champion,

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

London, June 25.
The following were the close of play scores of first class cricket matches played today:

At the Oval: Surrey 322 for six declared and 25 for four, Oxford University 270 (Cowdrey 154, Fellows-Smith 61).

At Bristol: Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 64 runs. Gloucestershire 123 and 56 (K. Dollery four for 22, Bannister six for 31). Warwickshire 243 (Lambert five for 70).

At Folkestone: Cambridge University 227 and 111 for four. Kent 201 (Ridgway 94, Hayward five for 77, Malar five for 53).

At Newport: Hampshire 293 for nine declared (Proulx not out 60) and 111 (Harrison 61, Shepherd three for 32). Glamorgan 148 (Shackleton nine for 77) and nine for one.

At Hinchley: Worcestershire 199 and 118 for three. Leicestershire 248 (Hallam 98, Perks six for 53).

At Ramford: Essex 235 and 207 for nine declared (Horsfall 82, Worrell four for 26). Commonwealth XI 64 (Smith five for 37) and 31 for one.

At Nottingham: Middlesex 318 for six declared and 94 for five (Brown 62). Nottinghamshire 210 (Dooland 67).

At Leeds: Northamptonshire 338 for nine declared. Yorkshire 111 and 211 for five (Lester 57, Wilson 60).—Reuter.

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(BY SYDNEY S. GAMPPELL, REUTER'S FINANCIAL EDITOR)

The real situation is difficult to discern, because almost everybody is taking his book, either to talk business up or to establish a bargaining point in forthcoming wage negotiations.

London, June 25.

Washington, June 24.
The Agriculture Department is to continue rice export controls after June 30.
The Department permitted the export of 3,900,000 100-pound bags of rice in the April-June period. It will announce new export allocation soon. The Department, after consulting other Government agencies, said the main reason for control was to assure ample rice for the armed forces. United Press.

EXAGGERATION

There are very few other cases in which inventory accumulation is likely to be kept going by anticipations of higher prices, since 'most anticipations are for lower prices. With all the talk of a possible downturn in demand in the near future, the tendency to exaggerate scattered cases of soft spots and of over-loaded inventories.

The general watch-word has been great caution in forward or speculative commitments, and this may continue to be the saving grace of the U.S. economy.

But undoubtedly there are soft spots and there are always a danger of softness developing in a major line.

\$3.00 cents.
 Iron ore, Messabi Besameer,
 per long ton \$10.85.
 Scrap copper, f.o.b. per ton,
 (light) 16.00 nominal.
 Scrap steel, f.o.b. per ton, (No.
 1 heavy melting) \$35.00—38.00.
 —United Press.

Seeds And Oils

. New York, June 25.
 Prices in the seeds and oils
 market closed unchanged with
 the following exceptions:—
 Peanut oil, per lb. f.o.b. New
 York 1 3/4 cents.
 Flax Seeds, per bushel, f.o.b.
 Minneapolis \$3.65%. — United Press.

London, June 24.

London, June 24.

A warning to British shipbuilders that increased production and a faster turn round in repair yards were essential to meet foreign competition, was given by Mr. F. L. Hunt, chairman of the Northern Petroleum Tank Steamship Company, in a statement to shareholders today.

"The rate of production now being achieved in foreign countries, notably Germany and Japan, is something which must be aimed at by our own shipbuilders and repair industry if British shipping is to remain competitive," he said.—REUTER.

New York, June 2

November	2.63
January (1904)	2.65
March	2.69
New York Sour—per 200 lb. Sac	2.69 1/2
nominal—United Press.	

Copra Quotation

New York, June 25.

Copra was quoted today at \$185 per short ton, nominal c.i.f. the Pacific coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 14-1/4 cents a pound, nominal, c.i.f. the West coast.—United Press.

(By ALLAN MURRAY)

Which just goes to show that more things are made of jute than this world dreams of.—London Express Service.

(From Our Correspondent)

September	0.77 nominal
Spot	5.90

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	6.00
British note (per £1)	15.7
Indonesian guilders (per 100) ..	22.0
Philippine (per 100)	32.4

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FREIGHT SERVICE			
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"SILVERSANDAL"	Europe -Sailed	6-7, July	Japan
"MEKONG"	Hamburg-Sailed	23-24 July	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"ORON"		26-27 June	Saigon
"MONKAY"	Keelung-12 July	14 July	†
"SILVERSANDAL"	Keelung-4 August	5 August	†
"MEKONG"	Keelung-10 August	20 August	†
† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.			
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CHINA MAIL

SHEAFFER'S
Scrip

Page 10 FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK Behind The Steam Curtain

TO the customers of some of those small cafes in the West End, where business is done that could not conveniently be undertaken in the open, the fact that the windows so quickly steam up and become opaque is one of their main attractions.

In such a cafe, the other evening, a young man named Roger, having ascertained that he knew all the company, and that the curtain of steam was drawn over the street windows, strolled to a table where three other youths were sitting.

He pulled from his pocket a small leather case such as jewellers use to package their wares, opened it, and proffered it to the others for their inspection.

Four heads were bent over the case's contents, and four cups of tea began to go cold, so absorbed were their owners in what lay in the case—two yellow-metal clips set with yellowish stones the size of pigeons' eggs.

THE STRANGER

SO absorbed were the quartet, indeed, that they failed to notice that the mist had cleared from part of the cafe window, and that a stranger was watching them from the street.

The stranger was interested in the sight of the four youths huddled over the jeweller's case; so interested that he pushed into the cafe and went up to the group.

Roger pocketed the jewellery just before the stranger reached them.

"I'm a police officer," the stranger said to the four, "just come outside a minute, will you?"

Sheepishly, the youths did as they were bid. "What was it you were looking at in there?" the officer asked, when the cafe door had closed behind them.

"Nothing," they all replied.

"Well, just come along to the station, will you?" said the officer, calling up a taxi.

ON THE FLOOR

As they rode the short way to the police station, the officer noticed Roger performing strange contortions with his right arm. "Here you," he said, "you wait here a minute, you other three get out and wait for me." The three left, and their going revealed the jeweller's case on the cab floor. "What's this?" the officer asked Roger, picking it up.

TO ALDERSHOT

"WELL, I think the best place for you is Aldershot," said Mr. Roger, glancing at Roger, who stood militarily at attention, "I'll send you to Aldershot," the magistrate said.

"Thank you very much, sir," said Roger, and his tone suggested that even the prospect of having regimental police for company for some time would come as a pleasant change from the company he had been keeping behind the curtains of steam.

TO GIVE AID TO REFUGEES

Singapore, June 26.

A United Nations representative has arrived in Singapore from Bangkok to help political refugees or stateless persons residing in Malaya.

Amir Ali, Far East representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, will discuss refugee problems in the colony and in the Federation. He said he does not, however, expect to find very many refugees in Malaya.

"Probably a few cases where people have fled from China," he said.

The UN will attempt to furnish travel documents or repatriation to refugees asking for assistance.—United Press.



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INDIA WANTS UN TO REVIEW KOREAN POLICY US Is Against Proposal

New York, June 25.

India proposed today that the United Nations General Assembly should be recalled to review Korean policy in view of President Syngman Rhee's opposition to an armistice.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States delegate to the United Nations, immediately announced his opposition to such a proposal.

"Frankly, I can imagine nothing that would more surely prejudice our efforts to solve the problem than to have a meeting of the General Assembly at this time," he said.

Labour MPs Protest To Soviet Government

London, June 25.

Over 50 Labour members of Parliament today protested to the Soviet Government against the way in which its military occupation forces "were used to suppress East German workers."

The MPs, who described themselves as trade union members, sent their protest in a letter to Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

The signatories who include leftwing leader Aneurin Bevan said:

"We, the undersigned trade union members of the British Parliament respectfully request you to convey to your Government our protest against the way in which your military occupation forces were used to suppress East German workers."

"The rights of the workers to organise, strike and demonstrate against grievances have always been recognised principles of Trade Unionism."

"The workers have always been resentful of oppressive measures used against them in the exercise of traditional rights."

"For the first time for 20 years the East German workers have attempted to assert their rights. Now when East German workers are on the move against them and the leaders of their movement are being executed by Russian soldiers."

The letter went on:

"To send troops against unarmed workers who went on strike against working conditions which your own political representatives regarded as unjust and afterwards corrected is offensive to trade union opinions throughout the world. It is a stain on your Government."

"We have welcomed the new approach that your Government has recently shown both in Russia and in countries in which you have influence."

"We ardently hope that nothing that has happened or that we have said will discourage your Government in this liberalising policy."

The letter sent to the Soviet Government today is largely on the lines of a motion recently put down in Parliament. The majority of the signatories to that motion were included among those who signed the letter of protest.

Among the signatories to the letter are Mr. George Isaacs, former Labour Minister and one or two former junior ministers.—Reuters.

Mr Eden To Leave Hospital

Boston, June 25.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, will leave New England Baptist Hospital on Tuesday next following his third gall bladder operation, it was announced today.

The bulletin said: "Mr. Eden is gaining strength rapidly and he is quite active. He is in excellent spirit and is gaining appreciably in weight on a full diet."—Reuters.

What's His Line? Solution
FILM PRODUCER
London Express Service

STAIN ON GOVT

"To send troops against unarmed workers who went on strike against working conditions which your own political representatives regarded as unjust and afterwards corrected is offensive to trade union opinions throughout the world. It is a stain on your Government."

Asked to make it clear whether a distinction should be drawn as to whether the Indian Prime Minister was merely suggesting a meeting or making a formal commitment to help build up the Assembly, Mr. Dayal said there was "no need to split hairs."

Mr Dayal said that it was now for the Assembly President to take "appropriate action."

Asked whether the Indian delegation envisaged the "early" meeting taking place before the Bermuda conference between Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower and the representative of France, Mr. Dayal said he could not say.

He declined to make available now the text of Mr. Nehru's message to Mr. Pearson.—Reuters.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"If you're not a deacon, bowler, volunteer fireman, scout-master or air spotter tonight, could you fix the plug on the hall lamp?"

Ex-Hongkong Hotel Caterer Admits Large Liabilities

Total indebtedness of \$316,218 was admitted by Wan Tsing-shan, former caterer of the Hongkong Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, in the course of his public examination before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, in the Bankruptcy Court this morning.

A receiving order was made against debtor on November 22, 1952, and he was adjudicated bankrupt on January 17, 1953.

Senior Puisne Judge

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. J. Gould has been appointed a Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in Hongkong, the Government Gazette announced today.

Other appointments listed in the Gazette were: Mr. D. C. Barry to act as Establishment Officer; Mr. C. W. Brand to act as Chief Officer, Fire Brigade; Mr. R. H. Brooks to act as Deputy Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

H.E. the Governor has approved the confirmation of the following to the permanent and pensionable establishment: Mr. Buckley, Surveyor of Ships, Marine Department; Mr. J. A. Maclean, Education Officer, Education Department.

Debtor said he had also been a partner in the Good Luck Hotel and in the Lok Sin noodle shop in Wanchai. His partner in the hotel was Mr. S. S. Chan, who was married and was first employed as a clerk by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., before becoming caterer to the Hongkong Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel on March 1, 1947. He commenced business with a capital of \$100,000.

Speaking from the witness box this morning, Wan Tsing-shan, 43, of 13 Bonham Road, ground floor, said he was married and was first employed as a clerk by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., before becoming caterer to the Hongkong Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel on March 1, 1947. He commenced business with a capital of \$100,000.

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CHINESE Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at H.K. or Hongkong. The latest times for registered correspondence posted at H.K. or Hongkong are shown below. Particulars regarding rates and conditions can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26
By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28
By Air
Japan, 6 p.m.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 29
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 2
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 3
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 4
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 5
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 6
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 7
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 9
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 10
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 11
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 12
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 13
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 14
By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 a.m.
Indo-China, 6 p.m.
Siam, Indo-China, French North and West Africa, Indo-China, North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, 6 p.m.
Tientsin, 6 p.m.
Yokohama, 6 p.m.